Milkmaid
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BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,616—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 15, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

P. & O.
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th May.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4262	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4262	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,129	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
QUEANTEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 20th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 900.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,276 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 19th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate flavour and bouquet		53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	Per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate Flavour	Per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	31 0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	.....	17 4	.....

CLARETS! BURGUNDIES!

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOW ON VIEW

AT A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY.
BOOKSELLERS, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, 1887.

After the Celebrated Painting by W. E. LOCKHART, R.S.A., PAINTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Original Price of Artist's Proofs	38 Guineas.	Only a few left.
Proof before Letters	15 "	
Lettered Proofs	5 "	All sold.

GRAND SPECIAL ISSUE from new plate, £2-2 each.

Now, for the first time, offered in INDIA for Rs. 25 cash. Including a Key.

Size of Picture 59 by 40. Orders taken for Framing.

PROMPT RELIEF

Can be OBTAINED by the use of

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

In LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.

Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTED REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.

Re 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEBILITY OF EVERY KIND

and from any cause can be successfully mastered and eventually cured by the use of

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,

A combination of the FINEST TONIC DRUGS and Chemicals known, including

DAMIANA, PHOSPHORUS and COCOA.

Its curative powers give it a remarkable command in all cases of Nervous Waste, Exhaustion, Brain-fag, etc., and it is a very Valuable Remedy for the use of business men who are always liable to "run down" and get "below-par" in the Indian Climate—Pleasant in flavour, it may be taken as a liqueur after meals.

A SAFEGUARD AND REMEDY IN ONE.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE STANDARD BRAND OF AERATED WATERS.

ACCURATELY PREPARED
Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS
FROM THE BEST MATERIALS
BY MODERN MACHINERY
UNDER HIGHLY SKILLED SUPERVISION
PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure

DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

	Per Dozen
Soda-Potash and Ærated Waters	12 annas.
All other kinds, Sweet and Medicated	Re. 1.

DELIVERED FREE in Town. 6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sailages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250

11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275

12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS,

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,

ENGLAND.

ASSIST THE EXODUS OF THE PLAGUE

BY DESTROYING THE RATS.

WIRE CAGE RAT TRAPS

will Catch Half-a-dozen alive in a SINGLE NIGHT.

PRICE—Rs. 2-8 each.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zoonia Masjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD!

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POCKET VOLUMES.

	Rs. a.
Maclaren (Ian.)—A Doctor of the Old School. Illustrated. Cloth	1 14
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TENDERS required for TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS. Apply
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
P. W. D., BIKANIR.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 31st May, 1899, for the PURCHASE of "IRON WROUGHT SCRAP OLD" about 200 cwts, at present in stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The form of the Contract Deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 15th to 29th May, 1899, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (on Saturdays till 1 P. M. only).

3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of annas four per set.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent on the total value of the stores tendered for, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed, or rejection of the Tenders.

5. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on 31st May, 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

6. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 12th May, 1899.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 105,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....Rs. 18,750,000

This Old Established Society Grants Polices at the following LOW RATES of premium :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	135 10 0	25	187 5 0	25	182 3 0
30	148 12 0	30	199 6 0	30	212 7 0
35	165 15 0	35	214 10 0	35	262 12 0
40	187 10 0	40	233 2 0	40	348 1 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of the New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for as in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET. FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Bandra Hill, from 1st June, for six months. Apply "No. 333," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

JUST received 8 days' winding Silver watches, open-faced, Rs. 6?; Hunters, Rs. 8?. These watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Polices for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I like your Hotel very much. I think the grounds about it very pretty. It is very central, and we have been most comfortable.—A. MEREDITH."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150?, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-8 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecoopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1893.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, to a of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.

At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. *Life and Endowments.*
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... ,,	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0.

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	,, 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	,, 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 12, 25, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," etc., etc., the property of N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnutwood square piano, etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, cots, &c.
1 mahogany square piano, by Soundy.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
On account and at the risk of an Insurance Co.
4 tins, containing 27 pieces, gold brocade.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome, light victoria.
1 second-hand, serviceable office shigram.
1 strong-built, double-seated brougham.
1 light dogcart, in good order.
1 English-made tandem harness, complete, brought out for the last Horse Show.
A few pneumatic-tyred bicycles.
1 Riding saddle, by Badham Pile and Co.
1 Granville tricycle in good order.
1 Lady's and Gents' pneumatic bicycle.
The property of the Hon. Mr. Bakil Lang.
1 waler mare, going in saddle and harness and set of harness.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF 200 CASES SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and at the expense and risk of Messrs. N. P. Brown Brothers—

Ex. s. s. Clan Macrae.

E W—50 cases special Scotch Whisky, Queens Choice.
100 cases special Scotch Whisky, Queens Choice.

Ex s. s. Armenia.

243 R K—50 cases Brown Bros'. V. O. L. very old liqueur, Scotch Whisky.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., the trinkets and sundry articles belonging to the undermentioned estates, viz:—

Late Capt. G. M. Cruickshank—
1 silver watch with chain, seal, gold rings, studs, and solitaire, coin, &c.
Late Major J. Ketchen—
3 silver medals.
Late Mr. J. Foote—
1 watch with chain, Hindoostani manual and Bible.
Late Madame Florentine Bourdier—
1 diamond and emerald ring, silver brooches, albums and prayer books.
Late John Laidlaw—
1 metal watch with chain, studs and links and prayer books.
Late Mr. Manockji Dhunjibhoy Sheriff—
1 gold watch, gold finger ring and photo frames.
Late Mr. Premjee Jairam—
Gold chain, toothpicks, kanthi with pearls, silver pots and ornaments.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26 Tents Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, ebonised cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

The property will be on view, three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Indian Manufacturing Coy's Mill, near Mahaluxmee, Jacob Circle, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.,

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap-brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 P.M., at Wari Bunder, Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, cotton seeds, waste papers Coir nets, loose grain, etc., etc.

Also

On account and at the risk of the owners—

S W D—5 bags wheat, from Sanawad to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 163 of 30-4-99 consigned by Dhanjee J. to Govindram Dwarkadas.

Further particulars may be ascertained from the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay

NOTICES.

P. & O.

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watsons Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

This opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.,

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on THURSDAY the 13th April 1899, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21A Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 15th May, 1899, between 11 A.M and 3 P.M. to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 13th April, 1899, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to e survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the t ank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PERCODAMETAL and VAYITRI, COFFEE ESTATES, S. Wynaad. 1,139 acres in one block; 150 acres Arabica full bearing. About crop 20 tons, 100 acres of above have Liberian planted in Arabica coming into bearing. 20 acres Ledger Cinchona. Most waste suitable for Tea; part for Coffee. Ample Labour. Usual buildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to
J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
Vayitri, Malabar.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new old and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel. Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cupe, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	220	220	10 pr. ct.	2294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	21-10-0	257 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	125	2124	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ltd	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Carnatic Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	5,500	500	25-4-80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khanguan	1400	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahura Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M.	700	250	all	25	275
New Press	600	500	500	dvd Rs35	600
New Indian	500	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales Sia Sapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	350
Sassoon	500	500	7	37	310x1
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	30	535
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Surat Cotton Mills	400	2,000	750	20	365
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	87	200	all	12	210
		000		Rs75	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Half yearly.

Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	339
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	80	all	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	467
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Central India ...	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Colaba Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,960xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	575
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	2	650xd
Coorla Mills ...	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	lts. 25	575
David Sas	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	805
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	415
Dhun Mills	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	350
Empress	1,000	Nil	1,000	Nil	340
Framjee Petit.	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Hindusan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hinguagha Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Howard and Bullouchs ...	700	500	500	40	570
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	90	470
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	203
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jewraj Balloo..	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Khandelah	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khanguan Manfg. Co. ...	730	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khatao Manufacture	400	250	250	65	0xd
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.	200
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	510	15 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co. Ld., Amzott	4,09	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,277½
Muscat	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	90
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld. ...	1,625	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,750
Madura Mills...	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 5?
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	's 2	275
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	5,722	625	1 25	dvd Nil	145
Queen Mills ...	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	900
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	700
Saraswati Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs1	900
Samoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Shalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	660
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7.5	1,850
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dv s 12½	315
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	280
Star of India ...	1,800	500	500	15	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.52½	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venkatesh Lukhmidhar Mill Co. Ld ...	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410 d
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	11	dvd R.	5
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	000	1,000	215	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantaj Ry.	...	500	500	1 pr. ct.	565
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	500	50	1 pr. ct.	497½

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d. per bottle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets 6h. 26m. High water, 2-12m., 3-2a. Low water, 7-51m., 9-23a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an acting Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Prize-distribution, Parsee Girls' School Association's Schools, Bengalee School, 4 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a practice game of hockey on the Cooperage, at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan direct, per extra s. s. Annandale, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-day.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of April last was 1,264. Of these 236 were new admissions, consisting of 135 males, 56 females, and 45 children. The average daily attendance was 50·56.

PUT BACK FROM SEA.—The s. s. Khalif, Commander A. S. Nash, which sailed on Friday evening for Genoa, having been disabled owing to some mishap to her machinery, while off Sunken Rock, she put back from sea, and after making the necessary repairs, she proceeded to her destination in a few hours.

A GIRL ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—JeevaPema, a Hindu, residing at Carpenter Street, Mazagon, has made a report to the police that his daughter, aged two years and a-half, went out to play in the street about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant. She had then on her person a small gold ornament and a silver chain, of the value of Rs. 16. When the girl returned home, about an hour and a-half after, the ornaments were found missing from her person.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Pandu Saccaram, a Hindu bricklayer, aged forty years. The deceased was addicted to drink. Last night he was found by the police lying dead drunk on the Walkeshwar Road. He was placed in a carriage and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died this morning. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to alcoholic poisoning, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

RISK OF SLEEPING ON FOOTPATHS.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Mahomed Jamal was charged with theft of a pair of silver anklets from the person of a two-year old child of one Krishna Gopal. On Thursday night last, the father and the child were sleeping on the footpath in front of their house at Coliwada Street, when the accused was supposed to have removed the anklets from the feet of the child. Krishna, on awaking the next morning, saw that the ornaments were gone. Luckily for him, as he was making enquiries regarding his loss, he saw the accused at the shop of a Marwaree offering the ornaments for pledge or sale. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested, but an accomplice of his, who was watching the proceedings at a distance, escaped. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY BY POLICEMEN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Babaji Raghoji and Dhondoo Mattoo, two of the policemen who gave evidence for prosecution in the case against Inspector Jolliffe and Jemadar Roshan, lately of the Bombay Police Force, were brought on remand and again charged with perjury. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Jehanghir, of Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Sealy applied for a short postponement of the case on the ground that the copies of the proceedings from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court and from the High Court had not arrived, though due notices were given for their production. He said that it was impossible to proceed with the case unless the proceedings were forthcoming. The Magistrate granted the application and adjourned the case to the 17th instant. Mr. Jehangir, on behalf of the accused, applied for a longer postponement of the case, stating that as the sanction to prosecute his clients had been granted without giving them due notices, the sanction was illegal. He said that he was going to apply to the High Court to set aside the sanction. The application was refused. Mr. Jehanghir then made a further application to the Court to reduce the amount of bail, which, being too heavy, his clients could not produce. The Magistrate reduced the amount of bail from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.

SCHOOLS OF THE PARSEE GIRLS SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.—The prize-distribution at the schools of the Association takes place this afternoon on the premises of the Bengalee Girls School. At the same place, on Saturday last, a meeting of the subscribers and supporters of the institution was held, when the report of the honorary secretary, Khan Bahadur Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, whose disinterested labours in the cause of female education have been unceasing, was unanimously adopted and confirmed. It was the report for the forty-first year of the Association's existence, and being approved, together with the audited accounts, was ordered to be printed and circulated. Thanks were awarded to the president, the honorary secretary, and the managing committee for their zealous and valuable services during the past year. Thanks were also voted to Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramji Patel and Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, for having audited the accounts of the past year. After the re-election of the retiring managing committee, a special vote of thanks to the honorary secretary was passed; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman. They were soon followed by another interesting function, the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Mr. Naserwanji Burjorji Desai, the honorary secretary of the Society for the Reform of Zoroastrian Religion, for his valuable services to the society for many years past. The president, Mr. K. R. Cama, in making the presentation, eulogised Mr. Desai's labours and exhorted others to follow in his wake. Mr. Desai having made suitable acknowledgment, the proceedings concluded with the distribution of flowers.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE Moslem festival of Eid-ul-Zuhar (end of the Mecca pilgrimage) was celebrated at the London temporary mosque, Euston-rd., on April 20.

After ceremonial a repast was provided, and among other subjects of debate came up that of the Moslems in the Transvaal. The Hadjie Doulie stated, as one who has studied the Transvaal, that in the so-called Uitlanders' petition, a considerable portion of the real Uitlanders—and British subjects to boot—are not mentioned.

The Indians in the Transvaal have long had the most friendly relations and intercourse with the Boers, but some British firms (said the Hadjie) have grudged these Indian Moslems equal rights and claims (perhaps out of rivalry), and tried to inveigle the Boer Government into the preposterous notion that the law about the location of African blacks (Kaffirs, Matabeles, Zulus, &c.) should be applied to Indians, loyal British subjects. With the Boer Government this could be soon remedied.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th May, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 6th May, 1899	1,536,900
3 Balance to be remitted from 7th May, 1899, to 31st March, 1900	15,463,100

THE City correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette," in reference to Mr. Rhodes's railway schemes, wrote:—We are able to announce with absolute definiteness that the British Government has acceded to a part of Mr. Rhodes's plans, and has officially communicated a guarantee to the hon. gentlemen. This guarantee applies only to the Bechuanaland Railway already constructed, and the present 2,003,000*l.* of Five per Cent. Debentures will undergo conversion with a British Government guarantee of two-and-threequarters per cent. The 6,000 founders' shares will in all probability come in for retirement. On March 23 last we were able to forecast the conditions. On that date we stated, "When the British Government has sent an acquiescence to the communication of the Chartered Company, we venture to think that the interest on the capital will be fixed at two-and-three quarters per cent. with a one per cent. amortisation." This is exactly the terms of the guarantee. Under the present financial arrangement the Five per Cent. Debentures required 100,000*l.* per annum to meet the interest, but, under the new conversion scheme with a British Governmental guarantee the sum of only 55,00*l.* is required annually. This means an actual annual saving of 45,000*l.* As regards Mr. Rhode's request for a guarantee on the first section northwards from Bulawayo, we believe that this is a matter which will be left to a later period, when construction has been completed and that the answer from the Government will be delayed to that period. At next Tuesday's meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, at which gathering the Duke of Abercon was to preside Mr. Rhodes was to fully to take the shareholders into his confidence on all matters pertaining to the negotiations which were recently conducted in Berlin, and as to their exact result.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	9	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	2	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	27
Total	42	33	158
Same date last year	24	14	100

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oonerkhadi and Dongri	4	9	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwer, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	10	9	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	4	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	28
Total	28	47	150
Total plague deaths to date	46,057	40,088	
Same date last year	27	20	90

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

The last plague returns from Hyderabad Deccan show a very marked improvement. It will be remembered that about three months ago there was a fresh outbreak in the districts near the Bombay frontier which were attacked last year, and at the same time a very violent outbreak in a new region to the Bellary and Mysore frontiers in the so-called Doab. For some time the existence of the disease in the latter districts was not reported, so that it had time to gain headway. Up to the 15th of last month no less than 3,415 cases occurred in 61 villages. At first the mortality was very heavy, but every village was systematically treated by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Stevens, and his small army of assistants, with the result that during the week ending the 15th there were only 23 cases in 5 villages and 8 deaths. During the week in question there had been a very abnormal fall of rain, so that it is clear that the disinfection by the kiln process had been very effectually carried out, a very large proportion of these villages having been re-occupied. Throughout the whole State the total number of cases this year up to 15th April had been 4,817 with 3,903 deaths, the balance having occurred on the Bombay frontier. In this part, however, the decrease has been equally striking, the total number of cases during the same week being only 12 with 7 deaths in addition to 6 imported cases. For all practical purposes, therefore, it may be said that the plague in the Hyderabad State has for the moment been effectually grappled with, and very great credit is due to all concerned for the prompt and energetic manner in which they have performed their duties without causing any ill-feeling. No case of plague has as yet occurred in Hyderabad city, but should it break out, an elaborate scheme of campaign has been drawn up; the city has been divided into wards; sub-committees have been arranged for and all that will be necessary is to move down Mr. Stevens with his numerous and systematically trained staff to carry out the operations. Evacuation and disinfection by fire in so large a city as Hyderabad will be no easy task, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie is confident that it will not overtax the powers of his experienced subordinates.

EVENING PARTY TO LIEUTENANT G. WARNEFORD.

LIEUTENANT G. WARNEFORD, District Plague Officer of the Bhuleshwar ward, who is shortly proceeding to Sawantwady to take up an appointment as Political Agent of that State, was entertained last evening by the volunteers of the ward. The function was held in one of spacious verandhs of the Madhow Baugh, which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, while descriptions worked in flowers such as "Bid you hearty Good-bye," "good night," were displayed in appropriate places in the Hall. Besides the volunteers of the District, a large number of guests, including Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. H. J. DuBoulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, who had been invited by the committee, of which Mr. Govindji Tharkersay Mcolji was president, were present. A party of naval string band was in attendance and played a selection of music at intervals. Lieutenant Warneford arrived a shortly after 9 p.m., and was cordially greeted by the members of the committee and also by those present.

Mr. Govindji Thakersay Moolji, after introducing the guest of the evening to the meeting, in a few words, called upon Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur to address the gathering on behalf of the volunteers.

Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur said that within a short interval of a fortnight, it was his good fortune to be again called upon, on behalf of the plague volunteers of the Bhuleshwar Ward, to express their hearty and sincere thanks to Lieutenant Warneford, for the very kind and sympathetic treatment they had received at his hands during his tenancy as the District Plague Officer of the Bhuleshwar Ward. Mr. Kur said that he would not allow this occasion to pass by without bearing his personal testimony to the fact that Lieutenant Warneford performed his delicate and arduous duties with conspicuous ability, tact and judgment, and this was strongly testified by the successful results which had accompanied his plague operations in the Bhuleshwar Ward. Ever since the outbreak of the epidemic in our city it was his (Mr. Kur's) belief that the last recrudescence, through which they were now passing, had been of the most severe and most virulent type. Still, during the same period their work in the Bhuleshwar Ward progressed rapidly and satisfactorily. At first their work progressed by stages. They had to explain the benevolent objects of the plague measures to the people, then to persuade them to adopt them, and lastly through the exertions of the leaders of the different communities their efforts were crowned with success. In the performance of this noble work they were greatly strengthened and encouraged by the main idea that at this juncture the destinies of our great city, for which they were all so justly proud, were in the hands of a number of most competent officers, who were the ornaments of the British Service, as they had turned out to be the consolation of the people. Without any conventional etiquette and without any exaggeration whatsoever, Mr. Kur asked to be allowed to say that at the present moment the city possessed in Mr. W. L. Harvey, a very able, sympathetic and kind hearted Municipal Commissioner, in Mr. DuBoulay, an energetic assistant to the Commissioner, and in Dr. Weir a very modest and painstaking Health Officer, and in Lieutenant G. Warneford, who was now retiring, they had a very amiable District Plague Officer. Their sufferings and miseries had been greatly alleviated by the sympathetic attention of such officers who had invariably taken an active interest in the general welfare of the city at these sad and mournful times. During the past year a great change seemed to have come over the feelings of the Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans in regard to the plague measures. This was partly due to the exertions of the leaders of the communities as well as to the tactful manner in which these measures were carried out by the District Plague Officers of the stamp of Lieutenant Warneford. They were now to lose his valuable services but they were at the same time pleased to know that the Government had appreciated his work amongst them by appointing him to the higher post in the department of diplomacy. They had assembled to bid him good bye and pray that he might prosper in the new sphere to which he had been called, and trusted he would win fresh laurels and a great name by his devoted and loyal services to their benign British Government. (Loud applause.)

Lieutenant Warneford in suitable words, thanked the volunteers of the Bhuleshwar ward for the honour they accorded him that evening and the kind sentiments expressed by Mr. Kur on their behalf. They had all worked with a will and unanimity, and he was confident that the valuable assistance rendered by them during his time, in carrying out the plague measures, would be continued until the epidemic left the city. During his tenure of the office as District Plague Officer, he had made numerous friends, whom he was sorry to leave, but whom he would always remember with pleasure. He once more thanked the volunteers for the honour they had done him.

An adjournment was then made to a *shamiana* erected in the compound, where refreshment *buffets* were amply furnished. At 10 o'clock Lieutenant Warneford left amidst the cheers of those present, garlanded, and with presents of large bouquets of flowers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Ca'cut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 3-8. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 1-2 francs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £67 1-8, Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. less in value, at 28d. per oz.: and 3-8 cent. in New York, at 61 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 3-4 dollars. Some lb. 100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £40 000 in Silver and £70,000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

There was no further change in the financial quotations to-day, the above level being maintained all round. In New York Bar Silver and demand Exchange on London were without change at 61 cents per oz. and 4·86 3-4 dollars, respectively.

For No. 1 Club Wheat 29 1-2s. per 492lbs. was quoted yesterday, April-May shipment, to Hull; for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

Spot Mid-American Cotton was unchanged in price yesterday in London, as were also East Indians; while American Arrivals were 6-4d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for May delivery, and 3 21-64d. for September-October. The market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. The Mancester market was firm.

Prices, both spot and for arrival were without change to day in the Liverpool Cotton market, which closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The Manchester market continued firm. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 46,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 162,000; and the amount forwarded to consumers increased by 5,000 bales, at 66,000 bales. In the week's Imports there was a falling off to the extent of 25,000 bales, at 28,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 52,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,549,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; and Futures were stationary at 5·91 and 5·97 cents per lb. for August and December, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales.

Futures dropped to-day in New York, August being 2 points lower at 5·89 cents, and December 4 points, at 5·93 cents per lb.; Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-4 cents per lb. The Receipt at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,510,000 bales, compared with 10,430,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The statement of the Shipments of Piece-Goods during the month of April, issued in London yesterday, shows that of "Plain Cottons," 87,050,000 yards, or 24,300 bales and 5,000 cases, were shipped to Calcutta; 42,800,000 yards, or 9,700 bales and 8,200 cases to Bombay; 10,530,000 yards, or 2,200 bales and 2,100 cases to Karachi; 4,350,000 yards, or 1,700 bales and 500 cases to Madras. The missions of Colored Cottons, were 7,750,000 yards to Calcutta, 6,900,000 yards to Bombay, 1,950,000 yards to Karachi, 650,000 yards to Madras; and those of Printed cottons, 2,850,000 yards to Bombay, 4,750,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,350,000 yards to Karachi, and 1,600,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of Twist were:—To Calcutta, 950,000 lbs; to Bombay, 100,000 lbs.; to Madras, 550,000 lbs.; to Karachi, 100,000 lbs.

The local cotton market has been dull in ton to-day, and the business done, small. Shippers took 500 bales Dhulia at Rs. 124 1-2 per candy, 500 Pachora at Rs. 124 1-2, 200 Khapthi at Rs. 131, 200 Bassein Ginned at Rs. 130; and the mills bought 500 bales Broach at Rs. 154,300 Dhamangaun at Rs. 130, 150 Bengal ("Fine") at Rs. 129, 150 Khangaum at Rs. 131, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134,100 Kanarja at Rs. 129.

WHEAT Prices are steady and without change; a small business has been done.

SEEDS.—There has been a small demand; prices are steady at an advance of 1 an. per cent.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,616	bales.
Wheat	33,318	cwts.
Linseed	8,520	"
Rapeseed	5,224	"
Gingellyseed	4,707	"
Poppyseed	8,514	"
Castorseed	2,453	"
Rice	11,127	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1. for demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight credits. A few of the latter were reported, but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry, business being very limited, and rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 33l 3-2d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs ..... 1·39 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 101 15 16 and 101 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 95, nominal, for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Imperial Cotton Mill and Southern Mahratta have declined Rs. 10 each, Cnrrimbhoy Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 2 1-2 at Rs. 1,300 per share

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Coromandel left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O Trentslen left Colombo for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	97 1-4
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 2nd May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 2. Rs.	A.	P.	May 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91 00 000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,80,578	9	6	1,97,12,120	5	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,32,55,741	5	4	5,36,92,027	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,22,312	9	9	2,87,703	8	2
Sundries	24,67,2·2	0	4	24,92,507	15	11
	Rs 10,38,25,921	8	11	10 51 84,358	14	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	87,66,283	0	0	89 07,103	0	0
Other authorised Investments	78,39,780	8	0	77,60,490	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,26,13 661	5	6	2,41 83,535	5	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,83,36 049	3	2	1,8 ,07.0.2	1	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,78 72 5 4	1	9	1,78 37,019	11	0
Balances with other Banks	6,41,103	13	2	6 01,942	11	5
Bullion	10,893	10	4	9.526	6	4
Bank Stock	13 11,315	1	1	13,01,885	1	1
Zamps	11,513	1	6	11,0 5	5	10
Sundries	16 24 013	2	2	16,05,138	14	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	9 20 343	9	4	1,03,24 160	7	0
Do. at Branches	1 31,78,519	0	11	1,41,16 548	2	6
	Rs. 10,38,25,924	8	11	10,51,84,358	14	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,51,109	Dec.
Do. at Branches	10,82,550	Inc.
Other Deposits	3,35,886	Inc.
Post Bills	85,401	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	70,550	Inc.
Loans	15,70,475	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,70 943	Inc.
Mofussil Bills	35,605	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	7,03,817	Inc.
Do at Branches	10,91,971	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REED—April 14, at 11 Gloucester Walk, Kensington, the wife of Captain Reed, 2nd Madras Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOODRIDGE—WESTON—April 21, at Eastbourne, J P Goodridge, Bengal Civil Service (retired), to Maria Louisa, daughter of J Weston.

HALL—WILSON—April 22 at St Margaret's, Westminster, G I Hall, to Ethel Constance, daughter of Capt C P Wilson, Indian Navy.

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

MEDORA—May 11, at Ahmedabad, Mr Dhunjibhoy Jamsedji Medora, Contractor and Agent, Ahmedabad Commercial Mills, aged 47. Deeply regretted by his relatives and a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BELL—May 7, at Gauhati, Hugh Bell, late of Dibrugarh, Assam, aged 52 years.

JONES—May 8, at Deegah, Dinapur, Frederick George Jones, aged 72 years and 8 months.

LYDIARD—May 6, at Mussoorie, N-W P, Alice, the youngest surviving daughter of Mr W C Lydiard, of Bankura, Bengal, aged 14 years and 10 months.

VANSITTART—May 7, at Oak Lodge, Mussoorie, Reginald Herbert, only son of Hebbert D Vansittart, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1899.

WHEN considering recently the circumstances of the Khoti Act Amendment Bill now being beaten into shape on the anvil of the Legislative Council, we expressed the opinion, therein concurring with the petition of the Khoti Association, though not on the same grounds, that the object of Government to secure a final settlement of the intricate question of the Khoti tenure would not be achieved. In justification of this opinion we, therefore, now proceed to lay our views before those interested in the Khoti settlement, and in doing so must refer with as little detail as possible to the past history of the Konkan districts. Prior to the passing of the Khoti Act of 1880, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the relations of the khots and their tenants, and the report of the Commission formed the chief basis of the Act. But the scope of the Commission's inquiry was unfortunately confined to the four northern talukas of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, and no evidence whatever was collected from the Khoti villages in the southern talukas. Now to anyone at all acquainted with the Konkan, it is a well-known fact that the influence and encroachments of the khots in the northern talukas far and away exceeded those of the similarly named village representatives in the southern talukas. In truth, as the Settlement officers proceeded south, it became apparent to them that the application of the provisions of the Act was most unjust to the tenants, as they conceded rights to the so-called khots, which up to that day they had not dreamed of exercising and which were truly non-existent. Urgent representations were made by the the Collector, who thoroughly endorsed the opinions of the Settlement officers to Government, but to no avail, as only the stereotyped reply was returned to the effect that as the Act was passed, its provisions could not again be considered. The result of thus ignoring the opinions of their own responsible officials is seen today, although some years too late, in the necessity for the Amendment Bill, which has more or less been directly brought about by the *impasse* formed by the decisions of the Settlement officers in the Deogadh Taluka. In this portion of the District, quite in the south of the Collectorate, under the ghats and away from the sea and all communication, it was found that the khoti system had not developed at all, that khot was a mere name, as in most villages the other holders of land, besides the family responsible to Government for the revenue, had from time unknown paid exactly in the same way for their land as the so-called khots did, and that all the latter did was to collect the revenue, and they had no rights over the other holders beyond that. Further, in other villages the khot was non-resident, was designated as kulkarni or nadkarni, and had simply to collect the revenue as a State official.

The system of land tenure in the taluka may shortly be described as that of undeveloped dhara, and it was a grievous misfortune for the landholders that the Khoti Act was thrust upon them prematurely. Primarily the mistake of Government lay in not obtaining sufficient evidence on which to base the provisions of the Khoti Act, and secondarily in not at once suspending it when the officers responsible for the settlement under it reported the unjustness of its application to the southern talukas. Our contention, however, that the present Amendment Bill will not achieve the final settlement of the Khoti question rests on a still deeper, and, we think, more convincing argument. The Bill we regard as a mere patch on a garment unfit for use and certain to show fresh rents in the course of time. The Khoti Act was an altogether one-sided result of a partial inquiry. The inquiry was limited in every way and only the relations of khots and tenants formed the subject of it. Instead of being commenced from the top, it was started from the bottom. Why was not the relation of the khots to the State also inquired into? Herein lies the crux of the matter; until the status of the khot as regards the State is satisfactorily settled, the khoti tenure as a whole can never be disposed of, as it is part and parcel of it. When the Khoti Act was drafted, it became necessary to define a khot, but the Government of the day, with a certain elusiveness of purpose and with a reminiscence, no doubt, of the celebrated definition of an Archdeacon, contented themselves with describing a khot as one who exercised khoti functions. No attempt was made at defining what khoti functions were, and as they in reality varied vastly in the different talukas and even in adjacent villages, there was certainly political sagacity in evading the question. The Government was even complimented on its evasive skill by the leading khoti adherents, but the omission was disastrous to the interests of the tenants. The result was that khots who really had full powers as such were classified with those who were only khots in name, and that all the tenants were brought at one fell swoop under rules which could only have applied to fully-qualified khots. The nominal khots were granted quite superfluously a vast increase of power and status; the tenants were ruthlessly swept into the khotinet with all its tangles and meshes, promiscuously, to the ruin of their vested interests and status. The State authority suffered by the elevation of the middleman and the degradation of the long-time tenant holder.

In his speech in opposition to the Amendment Bill, the Hon. Mr. Khare spoke in a somewhat airy and vague manner of sanadi khots as if all khots had sanads. Such is, however, far from being the case as they are quite the exception, and possibly there are not more than ten, if so many, in the whole Konkan. Khots may practically be divided into three classes, sanadi khots, village khots, and those who may be termed official khots. Sanadi khots as mentioned above are very few in number, but they are the only class of khots who are really entitled to the name. Their sanads were mostly granted to their ancestors by the Peishwa's Government, though one or two may date from the Mahommedan period of rule and were subsequently confirmed. Their sanads are very comprehensive, and it has been maintained that they conferred absolute rights of ownership of every description over the land granted in the village, but some allowance has to be made for oriental wealth of verbiage. As a matter of practice, when the Peishwa's treasury at Poona was depleted, a supply of ready money was obtained by squeezing the sanadi khots on pain of forfeiture of their rights, so that their ownership could not have been so absolute as present legal theorists seek to maintain. However, it may be allowed that sanadi khots as a class have superior rights to any others and moreover they have expended capital in populating their villages, reclaiming waste land and improving cultivation generally. The Khoti Act, if it did not actually diminish, did not materially increase their power over the tenant holders. But it is quite another matter when we consider the status of the other two classes of khots, namely, the village and official khots. In their cases the name of khot is not even properly applied as, although they have been in a sense authorized to collect revenue from all holders and are responsible for it to the State, it is certain that originally they were not entitled to make any profit out of their collection and have usurped the name of khot. Official supervision under Hindu rule was at best irregular in its strictness and generally extremely lax, so it came to pass that when long-established tenant holders died without heirs and their land became unoccupied, it was either appropriated by leading men or was assigned to other tenants at an increased rental, whereas the prerogative of assigning unoccupied and waste land undoubtedly belonged to the State. Village khots are simply the principal family of villagers and are of all castes. Many of them have fallen hopelessly into the hands of mortgagees, who were in most instances merely the Brahman karkuns employed, owing to the illiteracy of the villagers in preparing the accounts of the landholders and in presenting them to the taluka authorities. These karkuns, by advancing sums of money, by chicanery, and by taking advantage of the gross ignorance of their masters, were enabled gradually to involve them hopelessly in their debt, and finished by forcing from them a bond which the mortgagors have had no chance of redeeming. But in many villages no one family was of sufficient importance to enable it to represent the village and be held responsible by the Government for the revenue. Consequently the revenue was collected from individual holders by the State officials who had their different districts and villages assigned to them. In time this class of officials became responsible for the revenue, a matter of convenience to the State, and hence, by their usurpation of the name khot, villages are now found, under Desais, Deshpandes, Deshmukhs, Kulkarnis, Nadkarnis and others, in which the khoti rights are exercised by a class of men who have nothing but their official designations to show how they obtained their authority. It is the status of the two latter classes of khots which essentially calls for inquiry and in which the three solutions of the Khoti question lie. The Khoti Act undoubtedly assigned to them rights which they had mostly usurped, on which they had no legal lien, and the abolition of which might justly have been made the subject of compensation. The Government had the opportunity of freeing the tenants from the irritating and constant oppression under which they suffer and could have assigned to them a tenure to which they were distinctly entitled, and thus have settled the Khoti question and the district in a satisfactory manner.

MORE than a week has elapsed since the signallers of the G. I. P. Railway came out on strike. There has been sufficient time to submit terms and to effect a compromise had there been any desire on the part of either employers or men to do so. But both remain firm. The officials will not recognise the men as a body, though they will treat with individuals who may be willing to cast themselves loose from the association they have formed and send in an application for reappointment. The men having bonded themselves together feel it would be unworthy of them to go back on their word, and urge that no self-respecting man would act apart from the Association, a plan which if followed would give some of them work and leave stranded their comrades who took the initiative and risked most in this championship of their interests. Hence matters are at a deadlock. We have been told day after day that the position of the Company is becoming stronger and that the service has now become practically normal. The wish is father to the thought in both cases. For the employment of four hundred hands, who, even if not more or less inexperienced, are at least new to their work, cannot be accepted as strength; nor can the partial suspension of local service and a very substantial delay of goods traffic be considered as at all approximating normal conditions. No matter how we may disapprove of combinations, it must be admitted that the average man would have little respect for a brother who having pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder, suddenly turned tail to serve his own ends. In fact, such an one would very nearly come within the dictionary meaning of the word traitor. Can it be claimed that the men were quite handsomely treated in the matter of their memorials? Some of their original requests were too grotesque to call for serious consideration, and their moving spirits appear to have recognised this, for subsequent memorials contained no mention of them. Still other absurd points were duly set forth to the last. And a prompt reply might have been given to those. The other requests or demands might have been duly dealt with and it would not have overtaxed the Agent's secretarial staff to have framed replies of a more pacifying character than those which were addressed to an important body of servants whose attitude had for some time been threatening. The replies which were sent only irritated them, and such being the fact it would not have been over-magnanimous had arbitration been agreed to when Mr. Balfour, the honorary secretary of the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Society suggested it. If, as we understand is the case, the officials are determined to ignore the strikers as a body, they will lose the services of some of their best men. Meantime other classes of servants are being overworked in their strenuous efforts to avoid unnecessary delays and to clear off merchandise which is urgently wanted in Bombay. The military authorities have asked for the return of their signallers at the earliest possible date, and we doubt if before the strike the stations were so liberally manned that the four hundred new men already engaged can do the work of double that number who are on strike. This is the tenth day of the struggle, and neither side is willing to yield, each believing right is on its side. Public opinion is greatly divided, the company's failure to consider grievances being condemned as strongly as the men's precipitate action. The Chamber of Commerce has been asked informally to interfere. We would suggest that the Chamber be asked to mediate. From that body a Board of Arbitration could be selected by the Committee which would be able speedily to arrange matters in the best interests of the company, the servants, and the mercantile community, whose claims to a voice in the matter cannot be overlooked.

As already announced in our telegram columns, some important changes are being made in the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. These comprise the abolition of a number of observing stations which have not proved worth keeping up and the substitution for them of others in more favourable localities. Of the latter, most important are stations which are to be established at Cherrapunji and one or two other places in Assam which will enable a more careful watch to be kept over the meteorology of the tea districts, also regarding the periodical rise and fall of the rivers which are so important for the jute trade. Arrangements are also being made, but are not yet concluded, for the establishment of an observatory on Dodabetta peak, the highest point in the Nilgiris, which is likely to be valuable in connection with the warnings of the monsoon. In the internal organisation also a change is to be made by the appointment in India of one additional European officer on about five hundred a month, and one additional native officer on about three hundred, who will relieve Messrs. Elliot and Dallas of some of the routine duty, thereby enabling them to work up the records which have been for many years accumulating in the department.

THE Indian Railway earnings in April were twenty-four lakhs worse than in the corresponding month last year. Of the deficiency, the G. I. P. Railway accounts for seven lakhs; the North-Western for five lakhs; Bombay-Baroda Railway, for two lakhs; Madras Railway for one and a-half lakh, and the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Rajputana-Malwa and Eastern Bengal for over a lakh apiece.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde were Lord Charles Bentinck and Lady Bentinck; Lieutenant, the Hon'ble A. V. Meade, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon, and others.

THE statement that H. M. S. Melpomene was to be employed in the Persian Gulf is unfounded. The cruiser, now at Trincomalie, has been relieved by H. M. S. Marathon and will accompany the flagship to Mauritius in this year's southern cruise, which comes off earlier than usual. As at present arranged, the Melpomene will leave Trincomalie on the 25th instant. The Eclipse will leave a day earlier, but is to make a stay at Colombo until June 2. After the close of the Southern cruise, the Melpomene will, it is expected, proceed home to pay off, having been commissioned on September 15, 1896.

THE total cost of the Gokteik bridge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway is estimated at £66,000.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRADSHAW, 35th Sikhs, obtains the command of the 17th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant Webber, 16th Bengal Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

THE members of the Imperial Forest Service have lately adopted a dark green blazer, with a monogram of the letters I. F. S on the pocket, and the motto, "Meliora speramus."

ACCORDING to the latest news received by the Government of India from Kabul, the Amir is in the enjoyment of his usual health. He does his work, answering letters and seeing the Government of India's Agent, as usual.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that hoop steel, galvanised, shall be assessed to duty on importation at one per cent. *ad valorem*.

THE Government of India have under consideration proposals for the establishment of an Agricultural College for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab at some place in Northern India. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be invited to the subject.

WE understand, and shippers will be glad to hear it, that the Queensland Government have expressed their willingness to take such precautions at their end as will enable horses to land in India without fear of their being quarantined on account of tick. Doubtless the Government of India will issue orders on the subject shortly.

IT is remarkable that the traffic earnings of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway continue to show a steady decrease as compared with last year. The earnings of the week ending April 29th were over Rs. 5,000 less than the corresponding week of 1898, and the total decrease for 1899 now amounts to Rs. 1,61,208, or considerably over 1 1-2 lakhs.

THE disinfection and whitewashing of Langeri and the infected mohalla of Sabiba in the Hoshiarpur district have been completed, and if no dropping cases occur in the health camps, these two villages ought to be declared free by the end of the month. It is an interesting fact that no dead rats have been found in either of the two villages in Hoshiarpur, so the disease was brought from Jullundur by human agency. As the poultry market at Simla is supplied by villagers from the infected area, precautions are being taken to prevent the supply reaching Simla.

THE Municipality of Madras some time ago prosecuted one Jonah, who arrived from Hubli, for failure to appear under the Plague Regulations for inspection. Mr. Rajaruthnum Moodelliar, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who tried the case, acquitted the accused. A representation was then made by the President of the Municipality to Government, through the Plague Commissioner, that the acquittal was not a proper one, on the facts reported. The Government has now passed the following Order:—"The Government does not concur with the Magistrate's decision, but is of opinion that the case is not one for reference to the High Court, as the defendant has already been sufficiently punished indirectly."

THERE was one fresh case and one death at Mahrampur in the Jullundur district on the 8th instant. The plague returns of the other villages are blank for the same date. It is reported that the village of Bazidpur, close to the infected village of Malpur, is also infected, making the 19th village on the plague list. It has a population of 800. Two deaths and two under treatment are recorded. The plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 9th instant are as follows:—Bazidpur, three cases, one death; Dharmkot, one case; Lodipur, one death; Hansron, one death. In Hoshiarpur, the disease is still confined to two villages, and has been showing a blank sheet ever since the 19th of last month.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mill at Colombo having gone into liquidation Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the well known citizen of Bombay, has acquired its property, which consists of a mill standing on about 30 acres of land. The mill has hitherto been yielding fairly good profits, but owing to the full capital not having been subscribed, the deficit was made good by raising debentures, and the interest thereon as well as the heavy charges on outturn swallowed up all the profits, and hence the Company was forced to go into liquidation.

THE marriage of the minor Maharaja of Vizianagram with the daughter of Thakur Surajbuksh Singh, a leading talukdar of Oudh, was celebrated at Kasmanda, from the 6th to the 11th instant, with great "eclat." Elephants, richly caparisoned horses, and other valuable articles were presented to the bridegroom and his relations. Previously to the marriage a "nazrana" of two lakhs was settled to be paid to H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Vizianagram by the bride's brother Thakur Sripal Singh—a name, by the way, well known in racing circles. The bride is eleven years old. The Thakurs of Kasmanda are Dais Rajputs, who, according to Sherring, take the lead of all other Rajputs in Oudh. The Maharaja and his party left Lucknow on Thursday night by special train for Benares.

IT was understood some two years ago that the Mysore Government desired to erect a dharmsala in Calcutta, on the bank of the Tolly's nullah, near the burning ghaut, in memory of the late Maharajah of Mysore, who was cremated there in 1894. With that object, the Government of Mysore proceeded to acquire the necessary site through the Calcutta Municipality. But the Bengal Government, it is said, objected to its construction on the score of danger to the cause of peace and security from the undesirable class of people who resort to these public places, and that therefore the Mysore Government abandoned the project, though willing to resume it if the sanction of the Bengal Government was accorded. Certain inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs have now memorialised the Bengal Government requesting it to withdraw its objection and assuring it that the dharmsala will not be a source of danger to the public peace, but will prove a blessing to poor pilgrims. They have also submitted a Memorial to Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, requesting him to communicate to the Government of Bengal the willingness of the Mysore Government to construct the dharmsala if the sanction of the Bengal Government is given.

THE opening of the Guna-Bara Railway to public traffic, which was expected to have taken place on the 1st May, seems to have been indefinitely postponed. The delay, we hear, has been caused by some hitch in the signing of the contracts between the Maharajah Scindia and the Indian Midland Railway. The Maharajah has advanced all the money for the construction of the line, and has even advanced sums to smaller States through whose territories the railway runs, who were not inclined to take upon themselves the expense and responsibility entailed in the construction. The Indian Midland Railway supply the rolling stock and carry on the working of the new line, and one can well understand that contracts dealing with the division of profits and labours in this case must be carefully gone into, and thought out before being signed. In the meantime, writes the Allahabad paper, the trading public along this new line are greatly disappointed, and their calculations are upset by this unexpected delay. The crops have all been harvested in this district, and now while local rates are cheap traders calculate on buying largely and transporting quickly to other places to sell at an advantage. But the unfortunate trader sits waiting and watching his margin of profit daily dwindling down; and every day's delay lessens the possible freight dues that might be earned were the line open and working. 'Tis truly an ill wind that blows no good to the trader or to the railway, whoever else may benefit by the delay.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of two uncovenanted officers as assistants in the Meteorological Department. This increased strength will not only enable Mr. Eliot, the Reporter to Government, and his Assistant Mr. Dallas, to complete the discussion of the scientific data of the past twenty-five years, but will also place the future administration of the Department on a stronger and still more satisfactory system. Mr. Eliot will probably re-edit the handbook on cyclonic storms, and may possibly issue an atlas and scientific manual of Indian meteorology, while Mr. Dallas will probably work on questions connected with tabulation and the discussion of data connected with the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and the preparation of pilot charts.

IT is notified that the officers of the regular forces, desirous of employment in the West African Frontier Force (Lagos), West African Regiment (Sierra Leone), Niger Coast Protectorate Force, Royal Niger Company's Force, Uganda Rifles, British Central Africa Protectorate, British East Africa Protectorate and the British South African Police should apply to the Under-Secretary of State for War through the usual channels. Officers of from three to ten years' service, either Lieutenants or Captains, are eligible, but subalterns are most required. Officers on appointment will be seconded and will not draw any pay from the Army funds. In the case of the Royal Niger Company's Force and certain appointments in the British South African Police, there is a deduction required for retired pay as laid down in 594 of the Royal Warrant for Pay, etc. Besides the above mentioned appointments, officers are eligible for employment in the Gold Coast Constabulary and with the Australian Forces. The rates of pay and terms of employment vary in the different services, of which particulars may be ascertained from the Under-Secretary of State for War.

UNDER the heading "Immoral Plays" the "Christian Commonwealth" makes reference to the recent protest of the Bishop of Wakefield, and after a long quotation from our notice of "The Gay Lord Quex," says: Other critics have written in the same style and Society rushes to the feast of nastiness because it is such a clever play. It is a fine example of the weakening of the moral sense in the habitual theatre-goer. We are no opponents of the theatre as such. But to those Church members who enjoy this kind of amusement, and are satisfied that it does them no harm, we would present this play as a warning. One of the most popular of playwrights, and one of the best-known of actor-managers, have flung it into the faces of the public. There are other plays that are not much better now on the boards. "The Belle of New York," which has been played over 400 times, pours contempt on religion and gilds vice, but still some Christians flock to it. Some bright music, some clever acting, and some brilliant dialogue atone for the poison that is doing its work surely, if slowly. The theatre has been lifted to a degree of prominence from which, in our contemporary's opinion, there must be a reaction. "Our daily papers—Sunday ones, too—give it more space than almost any other factor in life. It is, indeed, time for the Bishops to speak."

THE Marchioness of Salisbury, as President of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League, received a very large and brilliant company at the galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, on April 21, assisted in this pleasant task by a number of the members, including the Countess of Romney, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lady Whittaker Ellis, the Dowager Lady Westbury, Miss Merisia Nevill, Viscountess Knutsford, and Lady Hardman. Among the 800 guests were the Lord Chancellor and the Countess of Halsbury, the Ladies Frances and Caroline Pratt, Lady Tryon, Lady Barclay, Lady Alexander, the Rev. Sir Borrodaile Savory, Alderman Sir J. and Lady Dimsdale, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Mr. H. S. Lander, and the Hon. Diana Sclater-Booth, Lady Knightly of Fawsley offered on behalf of Lady Salisbury and her colleagues warm welcome to all present, and said that after the splendid demonstrations of the week none could fail to feel proud of the work of the Primrose League. Some feeling words at the loss the ladies had sustained in the death of Frances Duchess of Marlborough, whose gracious kindliness at the outset had helped them so much followed. A brief address was given by the Marquess of Granby, who said that the other political organis

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The French Chamber of Deputies has approved the African Convention with Great Britain.

FURTHER REVELATIONS IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

MAJOR CUIGNET CASHIERED.

Major Cuignet, the principal witness for the General Staff in the Dreyfus enquiry, has been cashiered for communicating to the newspapers letters which had passed between MM. de Freycinet and Delcasse, showing differences between them.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, has presented a demand to build a Railway connecting the Manchurian Railway system direct with Peking.

The Chinese are much disconcerted.

MAY 14.

China has informed M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, that she is unable to accede to his latest demand to connect the Manchurian Railway system directly with Peking.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

MAY 13.

In the match between Essex and the Australian eleven, the latter were beaten by 126 runs.

Yorkshire has defeated Somerset by an innings and 301 runs.

Gloucester beat Kent by 51 runs.

The match between Surrey and Leicester was drawn.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger meet at Bloemfontein at the end of the month.

The points forming the basis of their discussion are being arranged in the meanwhile.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

American despatches report a serious collision on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. An excursion train dashed into an express at Exeter, thirty-four persons being killed outright and upwards of fifty injured.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE QUESTION OF INDIAN LOANS.

The Budget Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to various suggestions, said he knew that India was unwilling to borrow, subject to the repayment of a loan in a fixed time, but he saw no reason against the Debt Commissioners being authorized to lend money to India.

THE FIGHTING AT BENIN.

The death of Lieutenant Uniacke, of 19th Hussars, in the fighting at Benin, is confirmed.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN LANCASHIRE.

STREETS WRECKED.

A disaster attended by fatal results has occurred at a Chlorate of Potash Works in St. Helens, Lancashire. The chemicals ignited causing an explosion. The whole town was shaken as if by an earthquake, many of the streets being wrecked.

Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

MAY 14.

General Pelloux has formed a new Italian Cabinet, taking himself the portfolio of Minister of the Interior with Visconte Venosta as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SENTENCE ON A CONSPIRATOR.

Bazzani, the Italian who invented the story of a plot to assassinate the Kaiser, while in Egypt, has been sentenced at Ancona to seven years' penal servitude.

THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Consequent on the transfer of the Madras Kodaikanal and Colaba Observatories to Imperial control, Mr. J. Eliot is gazetted Director-General of Indian Observatories, Mr. Michael Smith, Director of Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, and Mr. N. A. Moos to be *pro tempore* Director of Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BLUE-BOOK.

Lengthy documents, constituting a Sugar Countervailing Duties' blue book, appear in to-day's "Gazette," but add little to what has already been published upon the subject.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry, and Pritchard, 22nd Madras Infantry, Purvis, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Stuart, 20th Bombay Infantry, are posted for for plague duty in Bombay.

Major W. G. Thorold, I.M.S., officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, on furlough.

Lieutenant Heale, 7th Bombay Infantry, is posted for famine duty at Ajmere.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Allen, from Bombay, officiates as Port Storekeeper, Railway, Calcutta, vice Mr. J. Patterson, proceeding on a two years' leave.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

In the competition for the Beighton Hockey Cup, after two drawn games, the Ranchi and Rangers Clubs met on the C. F. C. ground, last evening, when the Rangers won by one goal to nil.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

There were forty-eight deaths from all causes in Calcutta on Friday, against the quinquennial average of fifty-seven on the same day; and twelve fresh cases with eight deaths, five of which, however, occurred on the previous days and were reported on Friday.

The totals up to date have been 4,423 attacks and 1,272 deaths.

DIVINE SERVICE IN POONA.

THE MILITARY ATTENDING ARMED.

POONA, MAY 14.

The European troops in Poona and Kirkee garrisons attended Divine service, this morning, for the first time carrying their rifles and twenty rounds of ammunition—a fact which caused some little excitement amongst civilians. But, however, it appears that this was in consequence of an order, which has long existed up North, being extended to Bombay Presidency, and not for any special reason.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A RANGOON TRADESMAN.

RANGOON, MAY 13.

The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Smith charged with attempting to set fire to their shop, which was alleged to have been greatly over-insured, closed to-day, at Rangoon, both accused being acquitted.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

IMPROVED GOODS AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ESTIMATED LOSS FOUR LAKHS.

THE disorganisation on the G. I. P. Railway system is now rapidly disappearing, and the reports sent daily to the Head Offices from the District Superintendents state that traffic generally is improving and gradually recovering its normal condition. The officer in charge of the Sholapur district telegraphed on Saturday morning that all stations in his district were re-opened, except eight minor ones. The District Inspector at Bhusawal also sent word that all stations in his section were open. The Deputy Traffic Manager, who is at Harda, writing to Mr. Muirhead, the Traffic Manager, on May 11th, reports progress. He says goods traffic has never been stopped altogether, and now the Indian Midland goods traffic will be worked through as fast as possible. On Saturday morning, Mr. Muirhead intimated to his officers in charge that the company's position was so satisfactory that they need not send reports. In answer to enquiries, the Traffic Manager says there is a large quantity of merchandise requiring removal which has accumulated by reason of the strike. The company are doing their utmost to reduce the arrears, and while it would be idle to say they were working as usual, each day brought improvement, and consequently a larger amount of goods was transhipped.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

The Calcutta train conveying passengers and mails for England, which is due in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Saturday, arrived at Igatpuri up to time and steamed into Victoria punctually. The Jubbulpore mail, which is timed to arrive at 9-30 p.m. on Friday, came in at 1 a.m. on Saturday morning. The Madras mail and the Raichore passenger trains arrived on Saturday morning with commendable punctuality, and the Jubbulpore passenger due at 9-25 a.m. was also in time. The Nagpur mail was only thirteen minutes behind, and the Poona train arrived half-an-hour late. The local traffic is running as usual, and the number of passengers for all parts is normal. The trains yesterday were well up to time.

THE VACANCIES.

The vacancies created by the resignations of the signallers are being rapidly filled up, and up to Thursday no less than 424 men had been engaged, while the company have any number of applicants. They are paid Rs. 20 per month, which is less than the pay received by the strikers. Further, the conditions of employment are identical with those prevailing in the past. The company, of course, do not know the actual abilities of their new employes, but each day enables them to become more acquainted with their duties. If they prove efficient at their work, the company will not discharge them to make room for their old hands, of course supposing they desired to be taken on again. They feel that the action of the men is very hard on many of the strikers, especially those having put in terms of long service. With respect to the difficulties created by the strike, Mr. Muirhead says he does not deny they do not exist, but as a matter of fact the task confronting the company on Sunday last was appalling, and not one of the officials on Saturday week thought they would be in the comparatively satisfactory position they now stand.

A good deal has been said as to the orders of Government recalling the military signallers. No such order has ever been issued, the Government asking that when the company could obtain relief, the military signallers should be relieved first. The company, while being grateful for the service rendered, comply with this general order, knowing that it is preferable to secure railway men to do railway work. No decision has been come to with regard to the pay due to the strikers, although their action is open to various opinions, but it is not likely the company will withhold their pay. They have fought for principle, and although it will cost the company about three or four lakhs of rupees, having won this the loss is of secondary importance.

THE POSITION OF THE MEN.

Mr. Dixit, on Saturday morning, received a telegram from the station-master at Hawalkheda, stating that he and his son have been assaulted by the police. He and his assistant have left the station, locking the quarters, to avoid danger. The station-master at Pimplani also wires that he has had notice to quit his quarters without taking charge of the station accounts. He has no passes and his luggage is lying on the platform unprotected. His assistant also wires to the same effect. The station-master at Burhanpur telegraphs similar news. These complaints Mr. Dixit has forwarded to Mr. Wenden for enquiry, the latter gentleman having expressed his desire that no injustice shall be done to any man.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Wenden sends us the following letter which has not yet been replied to for publication :—

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant.

As to the second para. of your letter, we have already placed before you in our letter of the 8th instant our view of the conduct of our clients, and we do not propose to take up your time by repeating the same thing over again. We shall merely add that our clients acted with the utmost consideration in resigning, not abruptly and without notice, as other Railway servants have done before, but after giving first 48 and then 24 hours' notice.

As to the facilities for an amicable settlement, you will agree with us that the offer made by you at our interview was not one that was calculated to bring about any speedy settlement, and our clients were not wrong in considering it unsatisfactory. As to your proposal that the men should meet you in a deputation, they expressed their willingness to do so, but it must be admitted they asked for the meeting to be arranged within the 48 hours and not on the following Monday as you had proposed. That action of theirs was prompted by the belief held by them that the interval between the presentation of the memorial and the following Monday was going to be used towards the strengthening of the company's position.

The writer regrets he cannot call to mind the exact wording of the comparison referred to in para. 2 of your letter, but he does not think he in any way suggested that the men disliked the service. On the other hand, if their grievances had been attended to they should have most willingly continued to serve the company.

As to the last para. of your letter under reply, we have to say, so far as we have been able to ascertain the views of our clients, they are not willing to be dealt with separately. They are agreeable either to a conference or arbitration. If arbitration is decided upon, they would have no objection to rejoin the service at once without waiting for the award.

If, however, you adhere to your opinion that the time for a conference or arbitration has passed and are not disposed to treat with the men as a body, we shall thank you to issue immediate instructions for a final settlement of the accounts of our clients.—Yours truly,

DIXIT AND DHANJISHAH.

May 12.

It has been due to the constitution of things in this country, rather than to mere good luck or even tactful administration, that labour strikes on a large scale have until the last few years been practically unknown. This method of redressing grievances was wont to be looked upon as a Western exotic incapable of growth on Indian soil; but the guards' strike of three years ago on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and what it achieved, came as a revelation to masters and servants alike, and the object-lesson, it is clear, has not been lost on the servants. The strike of between seven and eight hundred signallers is a serious affair for more reasons than one. The men who have struck work are trained hands, not only in the manipulation of Morse and single-needle instruments, but also in the specially technical system in vogue on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of line-clear working. As on most Indian lines the trains on this railway are run on what is known as the "absolute block" rules, that is to say, no two trains or engines can be permitted to occupy the section between two stations at the same time. To ensure that this system is carried out efficiently, Preece's automatic block semaphore instruments are in use, and in the manipulation of these instruments, as well as in the application of the somewhat complicated rules for working them, the signallers receive a thorough training and are not allowed access to the apparatus until their competency is assured and duly certified. It follows, therefore, that the British soldier's knowledge of Morse telegraphy on the sounder instrument is only partially adequate for the purposes of line-clear working. Preece's patent, moreover, is not in universal use over India, so that the majority of the strikers cannot be efficiently replaced at short notice from other railways. Preece's instruments were cautiously introduced section by section, district by district, at long intervals, and only after signallers, guards and station masters on each section of the railway had previously been carefully educated in their use. But the temporary inconvenience is perhaps the least alarming aspect of the present conflict. The experience of the G. I. P. Railway may be repeated on any other of the important trunk lines in India, as there are not wanting demagogues who find it to their interest to fan the smouldering fire of discontent for their own selfish ends, and occasions may arise in the future when important issues, not to use plainer language, would depend upon the loyal and faithful discharge of duty by the back-bone of a railway—the running and station employes and the large number of native station masters, clerks, signallers and pointsmen. The strike, though often abused, has long been accepted in Western countries as a justifiable means of seeking redress for economic grievances, but its introduction into India in any other than the narrowly domestic sense is obviously attended by dangers which have not to be faced, on the other side of Suez. The first thing is to make and keep the men contented with their lot, recognising long and good service by suitable rewards in enhanced pay or alteration of position and duties carrying correspondingly improved emoluments, and a system of leave rules which will bear favourable comparison with those enjoyed by Government servants in similar relative positions. The next point is that no body of workers should be composed entirely of men of the same caste or nationality, an axiom the importance of which has long been recognised in the Native Army. Probably 97 per cent of the signallers now going on strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are Mahratta Brahmins or other Mahratta castes, the Brahmin predominating. Comment is unnecessary. Forty rupees a month is declared to be the maximum salary to which the signallers can rise. For this wage there should be no difficulty in obtaining Anglo-Indian lads from the Lawrence Asylums, and from crowded Madras and Calcutta, who would make for loyalty and hang together for the good of the railway in times of difficulty. Give these lads, who might be indentured, the certain prospect of advancement to guards and stationmasters' positions in due course, and the authorities will, by employing them, have insured themselves against a repetition of a signaller strike. In addition to this stiffening of Anglo-Indian character, a judicious mixture of Tamulians, Bengalees, Parsees and Mahomedans should be gradually introduced, which will render future combinations against authority impossible. Finally the entire question of the status, pay, prospects and privileges of railway employes is one that should be placed upon the agenda of the next conference of railway managers, as it can easily be seen that the whole machinery of railway communications can be adversely affected, if not paralysed, by a condition of things arising, either through a want of tact and judgment on the part of the responsible authorities, or from a sense of injustice rightly or wrongly felt by the thousands of lower paid servants on the railways in the Empire. In the meantime, one can hardly withhold one's sympathy from the G. I. P. Railway authorities, who are thus required so soon again to meet the organised antagonism of a large section of the staff just when recovering from the years of depression caused by famine and plague.—*Pioneer.*

P. AND O. OFFICERS AND THE NEW RULES.

SIXTY RESIGNATIONS.

SERIOUS dissatisfaction has been created among the officers of the P. and O. fleet by the issue from headquarters of rules which impose great restraint upon the officers in their social intercourse with passengers; and from independent sources a home paper has ascertained that in consequence upwards of sixty officers have either resigned or intimated their intention of doing so.

These regulations, copies of which have not only been served upon the officers, but have been pasted up in all the cabins of the service, were issued shortly after the s.s. China went ashore at Perim. It is not suggested that there is anything coincidental in the occurrences; it is merely interesting to note that since the China was piled up in the Red Sea the junior officers of the fleet have been seriously cautioned in print against any

EXCESS OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

with passengers.

Rule 68 of the new series runs this way :

"Executive officers are not permitted to participate in the amusements of the passengers. They will confine themselves to politeness and courtesy to passengers when they are off duty."

"If this rule is rigidly enforced," said an officer of one of the P. and O. fleet at present lying in the Albert Dock to a *Daily Mail* representative, "it will mean that a great number of men will leave the service. Already between sixty and eighty officers have either resigned or have intimated their intention to do so. We regard the regulation as nothing more nor less than idiotic.

"Surely a captain may be trusted to see that his officers conduct themselves with discipline and with due regard to the responsibilities of their position. This rule is unreasonable and makes us chafe like whipped schoolboys. Supposing a lady passenger comes on deck in the morning and, seeing one of us off duty, says, 'Oh, good morning, Mr. Sydelite, do you mind telling me how the wind is?' Under Rule 68 we should have to reply, 'Madam, my lips are sealed. I dare not tell you. Please go away.'

"It is obvious that the owners' attempt to carry this thing to an absurd extreme by

PROHIBITING US FROM SPEAKING

to the passengers, making us mess all at one table in the saloon, and ordering us, under pain of dismissal, not to invite passengers into our cabins for a cup of tea or a morning 'peg', can only resultvery badly for everybody concerned. Genial and gentlemanly officers who are discreet in their social relationship with passengers have done much to render the P. and O. service popular.

"Under Rule 68, and the rest of the new-fangled regulations, life on a P. and O. liner will be intolerably dull for officers and passengers alike. Then, when other lines begin to reap the benefit, the P. and O. directors will see their foolish mistake."

As further evidence of the intense feeling which prevails with regard to the new orders, another officer stated there was no intention on the part of some of the officers at least to go out of their way to make things pleasant and agreable on board for passengers. And when one knows how much the officers, by their thoughtfulness for the comfort of passengers and their many and timely acts of kindness, can contribute to the pleasure of a voyage, such an intimation carries with it a grave significance, which cannot tend to enhance the popularity of life on a P. and O. steamer.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J Knox-Wight B Cov	Major H L Ramsay
Mr T W Richardson B Cov	Major E H Rivett-Carnac
Mr R Clarke B Cov	Capt A G Pilleau
Mr L H L Thomas B	Capt G A Dale
Mr W M Haffkine B	Capt W A Fraser
Mr C E Crawley B	Capt G H D Elsmie
Mr W Ross B	Lieut G G Woods
Mr W L L Reid B	Lieut L W Fox
Mr J A O'Brien B	Lieut F D Russell
Mr W Home B	Lieut E D Money
Mr J W Dawkinson B	Lieut C H Peterson
Mr R C Stevenson B	Lieut F P James
Mr J D Rees C I E, M Cov	Lieut A F Stewart
Mr A W Lushington M	Lieut T U Battye
Brig.-Genl St J F Michell	Lieut E C Harrington
Lieut-Col J R L Macdonald	Lieut C C Jackson
Major M P Kharegat, I M S	Lieut E T Browne

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr G Reid B 6 mo M C	Capt C H Lewis 3 mo
Lieut C H E W Chalmers 3 mo	Lieut W T C Poole 4 mo
Major A Poindestre 10 days	Lieut J Galsford 2 mo
Capt E M Reed 1 week	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J P Henderson B	Lieut D G Bryce
Mr H A Playfair B	Lieut L E Hopkins
Major R H Mahon	Engineer C T Amor
Capt A R Winslowe D S O	

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, who for the last ten years has been Lieutenant-Governor of British Guinea, and has been recently appointed Governor of Lagos, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, April 22, by the Elder Dempster liner Sokoto, to assume the duties of his new office.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH received on April 25 a deputation from the Agents-General of the Crown Colonies with reference to the increased wine duties as proposed in the Budget. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, introduced the subject to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a general conversation followed. The interview was private.

THERE is a cycle tax in France, and the French Government has been devising a method for trying to collect it more easily. The device adopted is to give to the cycle owner with the receipt a metal plate to be affixed to the cycle. This plate will vary in design every year, so that it may be possible to tell at a glance whether the current tax has been paid or not. This is an interesting plan, and is comparable to what happens with the hall-marking of silver, where each year has its own special indications. The simplest scheme would be, imagine, to have a plate bearing the year for which the tax has been paid.

INDIAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.

REPRESENTATION FROM CAWNPORE.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Nainf Tal as follows:—

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 203-192 R., dated Allahabad, 3rd ultimo, forwarding copy of letter No. 924 R. P., dated Calcutta, 25th March 1899, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Committee of the Chamber direct me to express their gratification at the fact that the Government of India recognise that the provision of a direct Broad Gauge Railway to Karachi and of a through route from East to West will in time press itself upon their consideration.

I am further instructed to point out for the favour of consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces that the views advocated by this Chamber appear to not have been fully understood. The recommendations made, that the completion of the Calcutta-Karachi Railway should receive early consideration, were not based solely upon a desire for a direct Broad Gauge connection with Karachi, but also upon the advisability of opening up a rich and populous country and bringing the districts of Central India into touch with the manufacturing industrial centres of the North-West Provinces, and further the importance from an imperial point of view of a Standard Broad Gauge route, the use of which would save a day or a day and a half in the transit of Mails between India and Europe.

It is these manifold advantages which have led the Chamber to urge Government to consider the desirability of completing the alignment of a through trunk railway line across the Chumbul Valley westwards, with the object of linking up with the Standard Gauge of the North-Western Railway at Shadipalli.

The Committee gather that by the contemplated Metre Gauge systems from Cawnpore to Karachi *via* Tundla with breaks of gauge, the distance would be about 960 as against 1,060 miles by the Standard Gauge from Cawnpore *via* Bina, Guna and Marwar, but it is understood that the Indian Midland Railway have proposed a connection from Jhansi to Guna which would cut off a length of nearly 100 miles and thus equalise matters in this respect, while no useful comparison could be made between the relative speed at which Metre Gauge trains are run and that of a Broad Gauge Mail service such as would exist between Calcutta and Karachi if the proposed connection with Shadipalli were made.

Another important point which the Chamber may perhaps be excused for calling attention to, is the fact thatit is of vital importance to theAdministration,which now controls the Metre Gauge line from Cawnpore up to Marwar to endeavour to attract traffic, rather to Bombay, than to Karachi, as goods conveyed to the former port would drive more than double the distance for freight. It is, therefore, probable the traders of the North-West Provinces would not secure the benefit of cheaper freights to Karachi so long as the maximum Railway freights between these points were charged, because of a portion of the route being in the hands of an Undertaking which is bound for its own sake to do all that is possible to maintain the existing state of things. On the other hand, the proposed Standard Gauge route *via* either Jhansi or Bina and Marwar would belong to systems which would gain more by offering facilities for trade with the Karachi Port and in that way the benefit of low through rates would be secured to Traders.

There can be no doubt that the construction of the proposed Standard Broad Gauge system would of itself be an immense gain to the trade of the North-West Provinces opening up the Chumbul Valley, and that part of the country, as well as giving access to a new port, without being competitive with existing routes.

The Government of India lay down that the question of a through route from East to West is bound up rather with other interests, "than with those represented by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce" and indicate that the comparative nearness to Calcutta of certain parts of the North-West Provinces and Upper India renders untenable, as far as the area of country in question is concerned, the arguments advanced in favour of Broad Gauge line to Karachi. In this connection I am directed to solicit that Government may be good enough to again consider the statements made in the letter from this Chamber under date the 13th September 1898 to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, para. 9, *viz*:—

In the report quoted, reasons are given showing that from an imperial standpoint the project calls for the earnest and speedy consideration of the Government of India, while the manufacturers and traders of the North-West Provinces feel that they are placed at a disadvantage so long as especial Railway facilities are confined to the Port of Calcutta by which they have consequently to import and export their goods, although it is known to be one of the most expensive, as also probably the most dangerous and unsatisfactory of any of the ports in British India, necessitating the European traffic to and from the North-West Provinces having to be sent by sea all the way round the Indian Continent and back across the Peninsula, instead of being despatched to or from the Port of Karachi, which is the nearest to Europe in point of distance, cheaper as regards Port charges, and better in the matter of loading and unloading facilities."

Having regard to the great interests involved in the questions under consideration, the Chamber hope that the Government of India will no longer delay to countermand the conversion into Metre Gauge of the length of Broad Gauge line from Kotri to Shadipalli, if already sanctioned, and take such other measures as will afford within a reasonable time a through Broad Gauge connection *via* Shadipalli especially as, in reference to para. 4 of Government of India letter under reply in which "it is stated that the Jodhpore line must for the present be on the metre gauge and as long as that is so, a through broad gauge route *via* Kotri is not practicable. Under these circumstances it appears to the Government of India the best course now open is to complete the metre gauge connections as soon as possible." The committee of this Chamber are not aware that it is contemplated to complete the Metre Gauge connection by laying a Metre Gauge Railway from Kotri to Karachi, and without this connection the shortest route between Cawnpore and Karachi involves two breaks of gauge—one at Agra from Broad to the Metre Gauge and another at Kotri from the Metre to the Broad Gauge.

As further evidence of the contemplated extension of the Jodhpore Railway line on the Metre Gauge are financial, my Committee trust that Government may see its way to render that State such assistance as may be needed to prevent the through Broad Gauge route to Karachi *via* Kotri being blocked by a short section of Narrow Gauge and thus obviate a repetition of the conditions under which it has been found necessary in the past to re-construct such lines to the Standard Gauge at a heavy cost.

My Committee trust that the facts set forth in the foregoing may induce His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to cause the Government of India to be addressed in support of the representations made as to the desirability of the proposed Broad Gauge through route to Karachi, and as regards the serious check to the natural development of commerce and trade of these Provinces, which must needs result; should this scheme be shelved in favour of Metre Gauge Railway extensions in the Rajputana Agency.

The blue and red lines marked on the Railway Map enclosed, indicate roughly the routes proposed respectively, for the Broad and the Metre Gauge connections between these Provinces and Karachi.—I have, &c.,

W. B. WISHART, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain F. J. Fox, with English mails of the 28th April, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 10 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Canstable Mr	Hawson Mr
Denby Mr	Lang Mr
Douglas Lt	Maytew Miss
Du Boulay Maj	Mirzah Mr
Despard Lt	Navarra Mr
Guppy Mr	Phillips Miss
Grace Capt and Mrs	Stephens Mr, Mrs and 2 infants

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitkin Col	Hordern Mr
Beaco Mr	King Major
Brown Mr	Lye Capt
Duperrex Mr	Stuart Maj
Hunter Major Genl Sir A	Tait Mr
Hamilton Mr	Wood Lieut

FROM ISMALIA.

Reinhardt Dr	Shiba Major

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Galvan Mr and Mrs	Plementa Mr and Mrs, Miss P, 2 children and 2 infants

FROM ADEN.

Cox Mr Sidney	Lloyd Col
Blandford Lieut	

GREAT interest is manifested in Rome, says the "Morning Post" correspondent, at the forthcoming visit of Cardinal Vaughan, who is expected to stay for some time in the Italian capital. The object of Cardinal Vaughan's visit is stated to be twofold. He intends to consult the Vatican with regard to the decision recently taken by the Conference of English Catholic Bishops on the subject of the attitude of Roman Catholics towards the crisis in the English Church. The other object is to rest and recruit his health, which has been overtaxed for some time past. Cardinal Vaughan is expected to stay in Rome for two months.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

SIR JOHN SCOTT'S EGYPTIAN WORK.

THE lecture delivered by Sir John Scott yesterday afternoon before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts must be certainly described as one of the principal events of the week, and the interesting proceedings are noticed at exceptional length in this morning's newspapers. The Lord Chief Justice, with whom Sir John in their early days was acquainted on the Northern Circuit, came down to preside, and he was supported by no fewer than four, or if we include Lord Davey and Lord Shand, six of her Majesty's Judges, namely, Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate and Divorce Court, Mr. Justice Kekewich, Mr. Justice Kennedy, and Mr. Justice Darling. Other representative persons were the Right Hon. James Bryce, Professor A. V. Dicey, the well-known Vinerian Professor of Law at Oxford, Mr. Frederick Harrison, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir R. K. Wilson, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C., Mr. T. Baylis, Q. C., Mr. T. Carver, Q. C., Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, of Calcutta, Master Macdonnell, C. B., LL. D., and many others. In many respects the paper read by Sir John Scott was an ideal one, detailed without being tedious, and lightened by some excellent anecdotes, of which I must quote one relating to the good old days. Two travellers went to see Kalioub, a town a few miles from Cairo. They called on the Mamour (Governor) and talked to him of his province. Whilst they were there a report came of a murder, and the police brought in four men as the accused. The Mamour sent the men to his secretary to be examined. The secretary returned in a quarter of an hour, and said that from the confusion of their answers he was convinced of their guilt. The Mamour then said "Good; telegraph to Cairo and ask what shall be done." Answer came back: "Since the guilt is evident let them be hanged." And they were hanged next day. The paper had, however, one fault, as the *Globe* points out. "Our only complaint of Sir John," observes that journal "is that he is so much more modest than the facts really warrant, and that a foreigner, reading his paper, would scarcely understand in its fulness the task which he undertook, or how brilliantly he carried it through." It is to be hoped, however, that this will not be the effect of Sir J. Scott's exertions of yesterday, for I apprehend that one of the main objects of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in inviting the late Judicial Adviser of the Khedive to prepare the paper was to make known, not only in England, but on the Continent, how much Egypt is indebted to us for the improvement of justice in that country. In the discussion, all too short, that followed the reading of the paper the speakers were Sir R. West, Mr. H. Birdwood, Master Macdonell, Professor Dicey, Mr. Bryce, Lord Shand, and of course Lord Russell, who referred to a letter received from the Marquis of Dufferin, on whose celebrated report of 1883 Sir John Scott largely utilised. Writing from Clandeboye to the Secretary of the Indian Section, his lordship said:—"My dear Mr. Digby,—I am much obliged to you for your kind letter of April 22nd, which has only just reached me, and I need not say that it would have given me the greatest pleasure to have attended on the occasion of Sir John Scott's lecture, but unfortunately I am in Ireland, and shall not be back in London for some weeks. Sir John Scott has done a great work in Egypt, and we were most fortunate in securing his services for that country."

INDIA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Advices received here tend to show that West Indians interested in the sugar industry are not losing any opportunity of endeavouring to make the imposition of countervailing duties on sugar in India form a precedent to be followed in their own case. A telegraphic dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, announces that "Mr. Marryat, a member of the Trinidad Legislative Council, asked at a recent meeting whether the Council would follow the action of the Legislative Assembly of Calcutta by passing an ordinance imposing a special duty on goods from countries giving bounties on beet-sugar. The Governor replied that he had no power to introduce or assent to an Act levying countervailing duties. Mr. Marryat intends to appeal to Mr. Chamberlain. In the Jamaica Legislative Council Mr. Demercado, the chief merchant of the colony, introduced a motion to draw the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies to the fact that the adoption of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar by the United States, having diminished sugar cultivation, the industry in Jamaica was saved from actual extermination, and that with the view of bringing about uniformity of commercial policy in the empire. This Council trusts that the Imperial Government may see the advisability of adopting the same policy permitted to British India by imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. The Council pray that the Imperial Government may find it expedient to remove the disturbing element in the commercial intercourse of nations by acting in unison with the United States. Both countries being the largest consuming sugar markets in the world could bring about the general abolition of sugar bounties."

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE IN LONDON.

Professor Haffkine, head of the Government Plague Research Laboratory at Bombay, has arrived in England on leave of absence, and been promptly interviewed in the metropolis. He was, of course, asked about the series of plague investigations which he and his staff have carried on at Bombay, and while moderately reticent concerning his own doings, he said a good deal which ought to enlighten the British public, who, it must be confessed, know very little about the bubonic plague. "This plague," he observed, "has its source in germs, like so many other diseases. Different germs have a preference for different parts of the body, as, say, those of phthisis for the lungs. Thus the bubo germ establishes itself in the glands, in the tissues of which it, no doubt, finds its best nourishment. Now, you can cultivate germs, breed them, graft them in a laboratory, as you might grow a vegetable under glass." The Professor related how this was done in the Bombay Research Laboratory, and how, having done so, the final outcome was a preparation which throughout India has become known as Professor Haffkine's prophylactic. Having described the experimental inoculation of rabbits with the prophylactic and the successful results secured, the Professor next went on to relate how he had experimented with it upon himself. "I had satisfied myself," he said, "of the qualities and effects of the prophylactic by my experiments with animals. It is harmless in its results—as harmless as you can be certain that any operation whatever, performed on the human body, will be. Next I decided to apply it to myself, and I was inoculated with a strength four times as great as what is generally used. The symptoms which manifested themselves during the next few days were carefully noted by my colleagues. My temperature went up, there was a certain soreness of the part inoculated, and generally a mild manifestation of the recognised symptoms of the plague. At no time, however, was I incapacitated from my work—simply I felt somewhat out of sorts." He pointed out as a noteworthy fact, of which many people here must have been aware for the first time, that no European who had been inoculated during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay had died from it. Finally, Professor Haffkine expressed his hope that the plague might yet be overpowered in the Far East as the result of the gradual advance of scientific knowledge, and gave it as his opinion that there was no real risk of Europe being taken hold of by it.

THE GOVERNMENT NARROWLY ESCAPES DEFEAT.

When the House of Commons was in Committee of Supply, the other day, the Government had a much narrower escape from being defeated than most people were aware of. The trouble arose in connection with the supply to the troops at Aldershot of milk from a sewage farm. As Mr. Powell Williams, the Under-Secretary for War, would not give an undertaking that the troops would not be supplied with this milk, which is charged with creating typhoid, until an inquiry was held, Mr. Jeffreys, a Ministerialist, moved a reduction of the vote before the House by £100, as a protest. He was supported by several Ministerialists, but Mr. Powell Williams, apparently imagining himself to be the Government and to be above being coerced, would not yield. The House, as it happens, does not stand in awe of Mr. Powell Williams, as perhaps he fancies it ought to do, and had he maintained his position he would certainly have placed the Government in the awkward predicament of being defeated. It was not his fault that it was not so. To Sir Lewis MacIver, the member for West Edinburgh and an old Indian, belongs the credit of having saved the situation. Perceiving that Mr. Powell Williams altogether failed to realise the temper of the House, Sir Lewis slipped out and went to the office of the Government Whips, where he warned Lord Valentia of the fate which was in store for them unless some of the responsible leaders thought it worth their while to make their appearance on the Front Bench and bring Mr. Powell Williams to his bearings. The hint was taken, and the Under-Secretary for War had to climb down with the best grace he could.

THE LONDON GOVERNMENT BILL.

It cannot be said that the London Government Bill, however vast and momentous may be the interests with which it deals, is a measure calculated to create great and engrossing public attention. It is, after all, a local subject, dry and bristling with details, and, to the ordinary mortal, exceedingly dull and apt to be a weariness of the flesh. Now that the Bill has arrived at the Committee Stage, parliamentary proceedings are even more dull than they have been ever since the present Government took office, with such a tremendous majority in the Commons as to remove from debates and divisions any approach to the healthy and enlivening excitement of uncertainty. In a way which was reminiscent of what took place in connection with the Education Bill, the Speaker ruled out of order all the instructions put down to be moved on the motion to go into Committee on the London Government Bill. The practical result of this was that without any preliminary skirmishing the House was brought face to face with the first amendment, which stood in the name of Mr. Haldane. The member for Haddingtonshire proposed to include the City in the Bill, by amending the first clause, so that the word "inclusive" should replace the word "exclusive." The ground traversed by Mr. Haldane in the speech by which he supported his amendment has already been covered frequently, and everyone knows that the Government of the small central area known as the City of London occupies an anomalous position in these democratic days. That is admitted even by its defenders, the debateable questions being whether the Government of the City is or is not characterised by extravagance and tinged by corruption, and whether it is a matter of public urgency that the City should be brought into line with the other divisions of the metropolis. Mr. Balfour, in replying to Mr. Haldane, said that "the amendment raised precisely the same question which had been discussed upon the second reading of the Bill, when the House determined that the Government were acting wisely in not bringing any alteration with regard to the City within the purview of the measure. The hon. and learned member failed to show that the system of Government prevailing in the city was defective. The position of the city was no doubt in many respects anomalous, but that was due to its ancient history. The fact that it had descended through long centuries was proof that its anomalies did not carry in their train any ill-effects. If the amendment were adopted, the consequential amendments which would be put down would introduce such an area of controversy as to make it difficult to pass the Bill; even therefore if they were prepared to accept the amendment on its merits, which he was not, he should as the person responsible for the allocation of the time of the House, and as a practical legislator, say that the question of the City should be deferred, and form the subject of a separate measure in another Session." At a later stage, the leader of the House again intervened in the debate, when he said that "the Government did not say that the City of London was incapable of reform, or that the matters which had been brought forward did not deserve the consideration of the House, but they did ask to be allowed to proceed with that great reform of

if returned to power. In support of that he would refer to the memorial signed by more than 100 hon. members sitting behind the Treasury bench, in which candid reference was made to the expectations of legislation aroused by speeches made by members of the Government. Old-age pensions having served its purpose as a party catchword, was now to return to the neutralised position which it ought never to have left. He rejoiced at that. The Opposition were sensible of the urgency and gravity of the problem, and they were all anxious that it should find a practical and permanent solution. He should not feel it consistent with his convictions to vote against the proposal of the Government, but at the same time he conceived that they would be grievously wanting in their duty if they did not make that an occasion for recording an emphatic protest, not only in condemnation of the past, but as a warning for the future against the procedure adopted in this case, by which the fortunes of a great social question had been subordinated to the petty exigencies of party."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain's position, it is recognised—and that not only on the Opposition side of the House—is an exceedingly awkward one. This was abundantly shown by the unsympathetic silence broken by mocking laughter with which his reply to Mr. Asquith was received throughout, while his speech made it no less plain that he himself realised the exceeding unpleasantness of his position. Mr. Chamberlain said that "if a personal attack had not been made upon him he should not have intervened so early in the debate. The right hon. gentleman's object was to wrest the question from a neutralised position and to associate it with polemical and party strife. The right hon. gentleman quoted from a speech made in September 1894. What he (Mr. Chamberlain) said in that speech was that an important element in a subject like that was the possession by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a surplus. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not at the time such a surplus, but if he had had such a surplus it would have been possible materially to advance this question. With reference to the Hanley speech, it was made in the height of the election of 1895, and he (Mr. Chamberlain) was most earnest to impress upon his audience that they should not have exaggerated notions of what could be done with regard to old-age pensions. He took exception to the extreme proposals that had been made, and he urged that they should proceed step by step. He offered not a promise, but a proposal. The right hon. gentleman had made a very witty use of his interruption, but he claimed that there was a difference between a promise and a proposal. A promise would involve the fulfilment of a distinct and definite pledge, but a proposal was merely a suggestion for discussion. Was it really contended that no prominent politician on either side might discuss a question of this kind, 'coram populo,' without being considered to have given a pledge to be fulfilled at the first moment of assuming office? That was an intolerable position to take up. He had acted with perfect good faith in this matter, and he took up the question at a time when he could have had no possible party object, and when it might have been embarrassing to his colleagues. What he had done might have resulted to his disadvantage. The present proposal was that another Committee should be appointed, and the right hon. gentleman said he would not vote against it. Why? Because he admitted that up to the present time no practical and adequate scheme had been provided. He did not believe that it was in the power of any party to propose a scheme which would be a final settlement of the question. They must be prepared to go step by step. He did not think it was unreasonable to hope that it might be possible for the Committee to make a recommendation to the House on which the Government might base legislation. The Government intended to deal with the matter before they left office, but they could not do that at the earliest until next Session. He trusted that a practical scheme might be provided, the experience of which would be useful in furtherance of the ultimate solution of the question."

MR. LECKEY'S PROPOSITION OF DESPAIR.

Mr. Lecky, academic as the distinguished historian might be supposed to be, had a sufficiently practical proposition to make as to the disposal of the Old Age Pension's question. But it was a proposition of despair. He simply proposed that the subject should be dropped. He said that "as this subject was considered by a Royal Commission and by a Committee, neither of which had been able to frame a scheme, it was right to infer that the Government ought to drop the question. He thought it was one of the most dangerous questions that had ever been brought before Parliament, and that it would be much better if the Government had not gone so far as they had gone with it. If a scheme of old-age pensions such as that of Mr. Booth's were adopted the result would be to add to the national expenditure a sum equal to the whole of the interest on the National Debt, which had been swept away since the peace of 1815. He did not say that this rich country could not bear such an enormous increase of expenditure, but suppose that any great change took place which altered our conditions—suppose that we were driven out of our markets by the United States, if it became a free trading country, or that our great cotton trade passed to one of the Eastern countries, which had an unlimited supply of the cheapest labour, or that we were involved in another great war, bringing with it another great debt,—how could they meet the obligations which such a scheme as this would impose upon them? If they took a more limited scheme, one dealing with friendly societies, it was hardly conceivable that it would not have a serious effect upon wages. If they acted through friendly societies, they then mixed themselves up with the finances of those bodies, which were often very dubious. Then, again, these bodies were mainly English, having scarcely any existence at all in Ireland, and there would be a danger of creating a new Irish question. Furthermore, they would be creating a new women's question because they would not be superannuated, and certainly they were as deserving of assistance as men. Although he believed he was in the minority, he thought it was a very injudicious thing not to drop the subject." But although Mr. Lecky threw up his hands in despair, no other member seemed inclined to do so, and Mr. Logan proceeded to submit the following amendment to Sir William Walrand's motion :—"That having regard to the fact that a Royal Commission and a Special Committee have, within the last four years, reported upon the condition of, and the providing of, pensions for the aged poor, this House considers that further inquiry is not likely to shed further light on the subject, and that the Government should undertake the responsibility of making such proposals as they may deem good." Mr. Menal having seconded the amendment, Mr. Balfour wound up the debate by saying that "if the Government were not able to find some method of either solving or going some step towards the solution of the problem, nothing would protect them from the consequences. If it were impossible to do anything for the aged poor in this Parliament, he admitted that the hope he held out to his constituents would have proved, through the fault of the Government or by circumstances altogether outside their power, to be illusive. They did not appoint the Committee to shift the responsibility that belonged to the Government—nor to delay legislation; but as two inquiries had proved barren, so far as practicial schemes were concerned, but had brought together a great mass of valuable material, he thought it the only statesmanlike proceeding to appoint a Committee as proposed." The Government secured on this occasion much more than their normal majority, the amendment being defeated on a division by 263 to 95, and they obtained the Committee for which they asked.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir John Mowbray, M.P.; Colonel Sir R. Warburton; Mator Henry Hubbard; Mr. Jabez Hogg; Major-General J. W Barnes; Major-General C. Grant; Colonel C. J. Ellis; Admiral T. Miller; Captain H. Y. Sadler; Colonel C. E. Lennox; Mr. Joseph Wolf; Mr. C. W. Eves; Count Karl Hohenwart; and the Rev. Sir C. Clarke.

It is satisfactory to have the assurance, although it comes rather late in the day and only after a good deal of protest on the part of those who have a right to be heard in such matters, that the work in connection with the stencilling of the stone surface in St. Paul's Cathedral has been stopped by order of the Dean. It is Lord Brownlow, one of the Decoration Committee, who announces the cessation of the work, and we understand that at any rate it will not be resumed until the committe has had an opportunity of going into the whole question of Sir W. Richmond's scheme of adornment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN SUGAR QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, April 21, Sir H. Fowler, asked the Secretary for India what were the amounts and values of the raw sugar and refined sugar imported into India during the last year, and the Customs duties paid on such sugars.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received complete figures for 1898-99; only figures for ten months are available. For the year 1897-98 the figures were:—Imports into India—Raw sugar 273,000 cwt., of the value of 76,000 rx.; refined sugar, 4,235,000 cwt., of the value of 4,709,000 rx. The Customs duty realised on imported sugars at 5 per cent. "ad valorem" was 240,000 rx.

Mr. Seale-Hayne asked the Secretary for India whether he could give the House particulars of the importations of sugar into India of a later date than March 31, 1898, and state how these later importations compare with the importations during a similar period in the previous year; and whether he would state, for the guidance of traders, what it was the intention of the Government to treat as a bounty in respect of which a countervailing duty might be imposed.

Lord G. Hamilton: The importations of refined sugar into India for the ten months ending Jan 31, 1898, was 2,890,957 cwt. In 1899 for the same period they were 3,244,437 cwt. In addition to this the total importations of unrefined sugar into India were, for 1898, 325,000 cwt., and for the ten months of 1899, 258,950 cwt. The Government of India have issued a notification specifying the countries which grant bounties, direct or indirect, on exportation of sugar, and the amount of the countervailing duties to be levied in each case. This notification will be found in the forthcoming Blue-book.

Mr. Seale-Hayne asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would grant a return of all the bounties—direct and indirect—on the production or export of sugar given by France, Germany, and Austria; and, if he was unable to supply this information, whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of a circular issued by the Secretary to the United States Treasury on December 12, 1898, giving particulars of the sugar bounties—direct and indirect—given by the principal continental countries.

Mr. Ritchie: yes; I will grant the return desired and it may be desirable to supplement it by a copy of the circular issued by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, as desired by the hon. member.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary for India whether subsequent to the large importations of German sugar into India in the year 1897-8, the average price of sugar in India fell, and, if so, by how much; and whether the German sugar so imported was sold at a greater or at a less price than other imported sugar or than sugar produced locally.

Lord G. Hamilton: The falling off in prices during the last three years at Cawnpore (which is the largest market in Upper India) was stated by Sir James Westland at about 12 1-2 per cent. The figures contained in the papers, which will, I hope, be destributed in about a fortnight, appear to bear out this statement. According to the statistics in my possessions, German refined sugar appears to fetch about the same price as Indian sugar, and a higher price than other imported sugar.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE RED SEA.

On Monday, April 24, Sir James Fergusson asked the President of the Board of Trade: What is the reason of the delay in erecting the one more lighthouses for the safety of navigation at the eastern end of the Gulf of Aden, in view of the terrible wreck of the Aden steamship in 1875, and of other casualties detailed in a return made to this House in 1877.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government have submitted proposals to the other maritime Powers that lightships or lighthouses should be established by the Egyptian Government in the southern part of the Red Sea. The Governments so addressed have accepted these proposals with the exception of France and Russia. The French Government stated in February 1898 that they could not support the scheme, as they had already approached the Porte with a view to the construction of lighthouses. No result has been obtained hitherto from the French negotiations at Constantinople, which have now lasted for more than twelve months, but we have not yet succeeded in obtaining the consent of the French Government to our proposal that the lighthouses should be constructed by the Egyptian Government with the consent of the Sultan.

In further answer to Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Ritchie said: As I stated in my reply to the right honourable baronet last year, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would not be advisable to approach other Governments on the subject of lights in the Gulf of Aden until some settlement has been arrived at with respect to the Red Sea lights. I understand that negotiations as regards the Red Sea lights are still proceeding, though so far without any satisfactory result. It is hoped, however, that some progress may shortly be made.

CONFECTIONERY EXPORTS TO INDIA.

Mr. Maclean asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could explain why in the trade returns it was the practice to classify confectionery and jams under the head of pickles; and whether he would change a practice which misled all persons except experts as to the real extent and value of the sweetmeat trade.

Mr. Ritchie said: It is true that confectionery and preserved fruits are enumerated along with pickles and condiments in a joint heading in the trade accounts, but it is not possible to show separately the exports of every article without an amount of labour and cost which could not be justified. It is, therefore the practice to group together articles of secondary importance as regards aggregate value, the composite headings relating so far as possible to the articles dealt in by a single trade. This practice has been followed in the present case, but in view of the interest taken in the exports of articles containing sugar, the question of the classification of these exports will be referred to the committee for the Revision of the Trade Accounts which meets in the autumn.

Sir H. Fowler asked whether the House could not, for the purpose of the forthcoming discussion, have a return of the amount of confectionery exported to India during last year.

Mr. Ritchie: I should think it possible we might be able to get that out; it would be of great interest and I will endeavour to see if it can be done.

BURMA TO YUN-NAN RAILWAY.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Lieutenant Watts-Jones had discovered a good railway route to Yung-chang-fu *via* Mongkyeng to Yin-chau, which could be reached by Kunlon Ferry without difficulty; and whether this discovery would enable the railway to be made from Burma to Yun-nan.

Mr. Brodrick: The reports of the officers engaged on the survey are addressed to the Yun-nan Company, in whose service they are at present, and her Majesty's Government have no particulars. It is, however, understood that what is considered a practicable route into Yun-nan has been found.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On Tuesday, April 25, Capt-Sinclair asked the Secretary for India whether, in addition to the new countervailing duties, German and Austrian sugar would still be subject to the general five per cent. import duty; and what relation, at present prices this duty bore to German and Austrian bounties.

Lord G. Hamilton: All sugar imported into India since 1894 has paid five per cent. "ad valorem" duty; and bounty-fed sugar will not, under the recent Act, become free from this duty. In reply to the second part of the hon. member's question, I can only give a very rough estimate; but bounties on sugar imported into India from Austria and Germany may be taken on the average to be one-eighth of the value of the sugar, and, on this assumption the five per cent "ad valorem" duty would be about five-thirteenth of the amount of the bounty.

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

On April 27, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the case that, between July 1898 and March 1899, thirty-three soldiers have been sent from India to the Pasteur Institute at Paris to be treated for hydrophobia; and, if so, at what cost to the State and with what result; and, whether he will obtain the figures showing how many cases of death from hydrophobia have been reported in the Indian Army during the last ten years previous to these dates.

Lord G. Hamilton: The reply to the first part of the hon. member's question is "yes." The payments in this country on this account were about £10 a man, and the results have been, so far as I am aware, very satisfactory. I have no information as to the total payments in India. In the ten years from 1883 to 1897 there were 23 deaths of British soldiers in India from hydrophobia.

Sir William Wedderburn further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Buisson baths have been established at various centres in India for the sudorific treatment of persons bitten by dogs supposed to be suffering from rabies; and, whether a trial has been given to these baths by the Indian medical authorities; if so, with what result.

Lord G. Hamilton said: I am aware that Buisson baths have been established in India; but the opinions of the Indian medical authorities so far as they have been received are not favourable as to the efficacy of this form of treatment of hydrophobia.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it will be possible for bounty-giving States, under the promised exemption of British goods from the Indian sugar Duties Act, to render the Act inoperative by sending to this country goods intended for the Indian market, and transhipping them at London or Southampton into British vessels bound for Bombay.

Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. friend is mistaken in supposing that any exemption of British goods from the operation of the Indian Sugar Duties Act has been promised. That Act will be administered, necessarily, by the Government of India, who must deal with cases as they arise, by the light of experience and according to circumstances. I stated on the 18th and again on April 20 that, in view of the comparatively small amount of the export of confectionery from this country to India and of the difficulty of estimating the quantity of sugar in a given quantity of confectionery, I did not think it likely that the Government of India would in this case insist upon their rights. But it is certain that they will grant no exemption which could have the effect described in my hon. friend's question, and it is equally certain that there would no difficulty whatever in framing regulations which would effectively prevent any wholesale evasion of the duty as is suggested.

Mr. Maclean asked how the Custom House officials in India would be able to distinguish between the shipments.

Lord G. Hamilton said the clearance papers would enable them to do so.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the sentence of two years' imprisonment recently passed, under Section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, upon Satyanath Mahapatra by the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum who himself instituted the prosecution; whether he is aware that the Judical Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has, on being appealed to, set aside the conviction and directed a re-trial of the accused, on the grounds that the maximum punishment under the section referred to was one year's imprisonment; that the accused had not been given an opportunity of claiming a transfer of his case to another court; and that such a case should be tried by some competent magistrate other than the Deputy Commissioner; and whether he will inquire into the circumstances of the case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information on the subject of the case to which the hon. member's question refers, nor have I observed any reference to it in the public Press. It would appear from the terms of the question that if any judicial error was committed it was set right on appeal, and I do not propose to take any action in the matter.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr Beckett.—BrusselsConference.—To call attention to the disastrous effect of the foreign sugar bounties on the sugar industries of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies; and in view of the failure of the Brussels Conference and of the fact that no satisfactory issue to the deplomatic negotiations consequent thereon has been arrived at, to move that her Majesty's Government do now take steps to secure the prompt abolition of the bounties on the lines indicated in the official report of the British delegates to the Conference. [At an early date.]

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he will grant a return showing the disabilities or restrictions to which British Indians are subjected in the several British colonies and dependencies, citing in each case the statutes or by-laws relating thereto.

Mr. Monckton.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can inform the House whether the plague has reached Durbungur and Mozufferpore, in Behar; and, if so, what is the rate of mortality. [Friday, April 28.]

Major Rasch.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, taking into consideration the fact that the increase in the number of British soldiers invalided home from India for venereal disease was twenty per cent. over the preceding year in 1895, sixty per cent. in 1896 and 199 per cent. in 1897 over the figure for 1894, he will at once increase the stringency of the regulation now in force. [Friday, April 28.]

Mr. Joseph Walton.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether her Majesty's Government have sought and obtained from the Vamen an assurance in writing, similar to that given to France as to the non-alienation ceding or leasing by the Chinese Government of any territory in the province of Kwangsi to another power. [Tuesday, May 2.]

Mr. Joseph Walton.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he is aware that the railway survey officers in Southern China report that they have discovered a good railway route for the extension of the Burma Railway from Kunlon Ferry to Chung-King on the Upper Yang-tse; and whether the right, admitted by the Chinese Government, to extend the Burma Railway system into China as far as the Yang-tse has been embodied in a duly ratified agreement authorising the construction of this railway, on equally favourable terms and conditions to those granted to France in Southern China. [Tuesday, May 2.]

Mr. Joseph Walton.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can now say when the correspondence relating to the Newchwang Extension Loan will be presented to the House. [Thursday, May 4.]

Mr. Joseph Walton.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the full information as to whom, and on what terms and conditions, the Pekin-Hankow Concession had been granted, which the Chinese Government promised on July 25, 1898, to communicate on receipt of contract from Shanghai, has been received; and, if so, whether it can now be presented to the House. [Thursday, May 4.]

Mr. Drage.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Whether the Foreign Office has received any information with regard to the Russo-Persian Bank, which has been founded at Tiflis for the purpose of obtaining and working concessions in Persian territory; and whether the Russo-Persian Bank is, like the Russo-Chinese Bank, tantamount to the Russian Government. [Friday, April 28.]

Mr. Drage.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether ninety-three per cent. of the imports into Bender Abbas comes from British territory; whether the same proportion of the tonnage entering that port belongs to British subjects and whether any information has reached the Foreign Office of the acquisition by the Russian Government from the Persian Government of any concession in Bender Abbas for a coaling station, a railway terminus, or any other purpose. [Friday, April 28.]

Dr. Farquharson.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether, in view of the fact that upwards of 200 sick and wounded officers and 2,500 men are annually brought home as invalids from India and the Colonies and that the present method of conveyance by hired troopship service has been unfavourably reported upon in the Army Medical, Blue Book for 1897, he will consider whether the War Office can establish a permanent hospital ship for this service. [Monday, May 1.]

Captain Sinclair.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of the colony of Victoria pays any bounty direct or indirect on the production of wine; and, if so, whether such wine will be liable to a countervailing duty if imported into India. [Monday, May 1.]

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentleman were called to the Bar on April 26:—

Lincoln's Inn.—H H J Gompertz, BA, Oxford; W Moore, Q C, Trinity College, Dublin (Ireland); M. Laing; G E Raine; Syed Mohammad Amir; Kashi Prasada Munshi; H K Newton, B A, Oxford; A C Beck, Cambridge; A H Webster, Cambridge; W E Holiams, B A, Oxford; H F Bidder, B A, Cambridge; B C Jones, BA, LLB, Trinity College, Dublin (barrister-at-law of the Irish Bar); A C Nesbitt, B A, Oxford; and H Pohl.

Inner Temple.—R C C Carr; H W Smyth, M A, LL B, Cambridge; C A Goldschmidt B A, Oxford; T A S Jones, B A, Cambridge; J Wilson-Johnston, B A, Oxford; S B Atkinson, B A, LLB, Cambridge; F H Schwann, B A, Cambridge; H W Steele; F H Newnes, B A, Cambridge; R Feetham, B A, Oxford; R W Allen, B A, Oxford; G H Day, B A, Oxford: A G Jameson, London; F G Thomas, B A, LLB, Cambridge; the Hon O J C W-M Skeffington, B A, Oxford; T W H Inskip, B A, Cambridge; H J Jacobs; G E Toller, B A, Cambrige; K Baker, B A, Oxford; P W F le Breton; G A H Branson, B A, Cambridge; and Pherozshaw Behramji Malabari.

Middle Temple.—F X De Souza, I C S, M A, L L M, Cambridge University, Roman Law, and Juriprudence Inns of Court studentship; H W Elwards, Cambridge; W S Wilkinson; S W Pears, B A, Honours in Jurisprudence, Oxford; E M Coward, B A, Cambridge, and Victoria University; J D Pennington, B A, London, M Sc, Victoria University; V D Knowles; Kalikrishna Wood Bonnerjee; V A Lyons, B A, Oxford; H A Griffith, B A, Oxford; J H S Lloyd; A Cairns; W G Hannah; and W J P Smith.

Gray's Inn.—J H M Campbell, M P, (Q C, Ireland), F G Palin, Bhagat Ram Puri, and W de G Lamotte, L L B (London).

On Monday, April 24, the Senate discussed the interpellations on the Tripoli hinterland. Admiral Canevaro, in his reply, pointed out that after the occupation of Tunis the French extension policy was apparent. The Sultan would not negotiate with France to define the Tripali boundaries, lest he should acknowledge the French rights in Tunis, and the result was that French influence began to extend to the south of Tripoli, and there began to be a danger that the trade routes from Tripoli to the interior might be cut off. But all the while Turkey felt herself more endangered by Italy in Tripoli than by France, and did nothing to secure territory inland. The result had been that the various agreements entered into by France, Germany, and Great Britain had practically cut off Tripoli altogether from the interior. In view of the recent Anglo-French agreement, the two Powers had given assurances that neither in the future would entertain any enterprise against Tripoli or interfere with the trade routes between Tripoli and Central Africa.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S INTENTION.

The *Standard* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Wednesday:—The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* this morning gives prominence to a piece of news received from "a special quarter," the precise meaning of which it is difficult to determine. It is to the effect that the German Emperor contemplates some extraordinary utterance on the opening day of the Peace Conference—something which shall originate in his personal initiative, and the object of which is to demonstrate publicly the extent to which the conscience of Germany has been moved by the Czar's ideal, and to prove that the eminently peaceful policy of the empire is merely the victim of circumstances if it does not accept the entire programme of the Conference without reserve. Various schemes which the Emperor had himself devised for the day, or which were suggested to him, are alluded to—some of them very childish ones—but, finally, it is said that he will most likely proclaim a general pardon for political offenders, in order that it may be seen he is inclined to make peace wherever peace is possible.

The correspondent adds:—

I believe that I know the "special quarter" to which the *Tagblatt* refers, and it is for that reason only that I quote the somewhat unintelligible information. It is a fact that the Triple Alliance Powers have arranged among themselves for harmonious action at the Peace Conference, which, as I said on Monday night, Germany is resolved to further as much as England and the United States, and it is quite possible that the Emperor William will take advantage of the occasion to express his personal feelings on the subject, out of compliment to the Czar and as a proof of his love of peace. Whether it will take the form of a speech, a manifesto, or an amnesty is quite immaterial, since, in any case, it will attain its object, which is by no means a mere desire on the Emperor's part to ingratiate himself with the Czar. The other Sovereigns are not in the habit of delivering speeches, or making public demonstrations, except in addresses from the Throne, but it is expected in many quarters that the Czar will honour the Peace Conference with a rescript, either at its opening or on some later occasion, in which he will develop the ideas that underlay his initiative.

Madrid, Sunday night.—At the Cabinet Council, held yesterday, it was decided to appoint the Duke of Tetuan, Count Baguer (the Spanish Minister in Holland), and Senor Villaurrutia (Minister in Belgium) as representatives at the Peace Conference at the Hague. The appointment has been accepted by the Duke of Tetuan.

The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from the Hague that the Peace Conference will be opened on May 19, and from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government understands that the arbitration proposal has the best prospect of acceptance.

My own information, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, is to the same effect, and the Russian Government will concentrate all its efforts on that one point. England and the United States, as well as Germany, have been foremost, in the preliminary and confidential negotiations in expressing their desire for a practical result in this connection, and the other Powers have promised to instruct their representatives to consider the arbitration scheme seriously, and not academically, as will probably be the case with the arrest of armaments. The preliminary work, my informant said, is as good as done. Inside the Dual Alliance, the Triple Alliance, and the Anglo-American *entente* arbitration already exists. Time is to be given to disputants for reflection, and High Commissioners, as in Samoa, are to keep the peace until the justice of each case is determined. The best mode of procedure will be earnestly discussed, while the points on which no agreement is probable will be shelved or relegated to a future assembly, or to negotiations between Power and Power. It is on the arbitration scheme and the Geneva Convention Clauses that Russia lays most stress, and both will lead to some result worthy of the occasion.

It will be necessary, the *Fremdenblatt* learns, to divide the members of the Conference into two separate groups—that of the large Powers and that of the small countries—at least as regards signatures to the protocols, &c., since it appears that the Sultan, who, on the advice of Russia, consented to Bulgaria being invited, and who issued an Irade to this effect, made it a condition that the signature of Bulgaria as a vassal State should not precede that of Turkey, as it would do under the alphabetical rule.

King Oscar has appointed Colonel Brandstrom and Commander Hjulhammer, as the Swedish military and naval experts, to attend the Disarmament Conference.

A deputation from the Peace Crusade waited on the Russain Ambassador to present the memorial to the Czar signed by the delegates to the recent conference at St. Martin's Town Hall, and a list of the towns' meetings held in support of the Czar's Rescript. Lord Monkswell, Mr. P. Stanhope, M. P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., Mr. W. T. Stead, and other members of the deputation addressed the Ambassador, who in reply expressed his great gratification. He intended to start for St. Petersburg in a few days, and his first duty would be to report to the Czar on this very significant manifestation. He hoped that the forthcoming Conference would succeed in making a serious step in a direction founded on principles of equity, humanity, and peace, in which lay the security of States and the welfare of nations.

ITALY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT ARANCI.

In a note last week referring to the visit of the British Squadron, we inadvertently wrote Sassari for Aranci.

The King and Queen of Italy on Saturday morning reviewed the British and Italian squadrons in Aranci Bay. The review from the quarterdeck of the *Savoia* afforded a magnificent spectacle. The Italian battleships and cruisers and the British battleships and cruisers were stationed respectively in two or three lines, along which the royal yacht passed amid the cheers of the crews and strains of the Italian Royal March. The review over, their Majesties and suites proceeded to the *Majestic*, where they were received by Admiral Sir Harry Rawson. During the luncheon, at which the British Ambassador, the Italian Premier and the Ministers of Marine and Public works were also present, Admiral Sir Harry Rawson proposed the health of their Majesties in the following terms:—

In the name of my gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, I have the honour to welcome your Majesty and the gracious Queen of Italy on board the flagship of the Channel Squardon. In the name of the officers and crews of the British Navy, I beg to present to your Majesty and to the Queen our most respectful and cordial thanks for having granted us the honour of this visit. The whole British Navy will appreciate the honour done to us, though we are especially proud to receive your Majesties as our personal guests. I am extremely proud to be able to remember that this is the second time your Majesties have honoured my ship with a visit, the previous occasion having been at Malamocco in 1891, when, after the launch of the Sicilia, your Majesties came aboard her Britannic Majesty's ship Benbow. The launch of the Sicilia is an event I have never forgotten, nor can I forget the enthusiastic demonstrations of which your Majesties and we ourselves were objects, nor the manifold difficulties overcome in the launch of that battleship, which I rejoice to see among the splendid vessels which to-day form your Majesty's escort. The two squadrons now lying side by side in this Bay of Aranci represent truly a great power, and I dare to hope that these flags in the future, as in the past, will wave side by side in the great interest of peace and prosperity.

I can assure your Majesties and, by your intermediary, the great Italian nation, that the sentiments of Great Britain were never as cordial as now towards all Italians and I am sure that these sentiments, which I hope are reciprocal, will ever be maintained to strengthen the friendship between Italy and Great Britain. I can answer for our naval officers that the world over the greatest cordiality will continue to exist between the sister fleets.

Again let me thank your Majesties for the great honour done us by visiting this ship. My lords, gentleman, and ladies, I ask you to drink to the health, long life, and happiness of their gracious Italian Majesties.

King Humbert at once replied:—

I thank you warmly for the good wishes and courteous greeting addressed to the Queen and to me. The memory which you evoke of my visit to the Benbow in 1891, a memory so grateful and flattering for the Italian Navy, is most acceptable to me. I must however, for my part, and in exchange for so delicate a thought, call to mind other manifold memories of sympathy shown by the English dynasty, nation and Navy towards my House and towards the Italian nation and navy. These are traditional memories of long standing and ancient date, which well explain how on our part sentiments of profound and enduring friendship correspond ever to your wish to see the English and Italian banners wave side by side in the interest of peace.

I thank you, therefore, Signor Admiral, cordially I thank you, and from this superb vessel, whereon now floats the Admiral's flag of your magnificent squadron, I drink to the health of the beloved Queen of England, Empress of India, to the prosperity of the English nation, and to the glory of the British Navy.

Lord Currie, Admiral Sir H. Rowson, and the chief officers of the British squadron were entertained at dinner by their Majesties on board the royal yacht. Simultaneously a banquet was given on board the Ruggiero di Lauria in honour of the other officers of the squadron.

The *Don Chisciotte* regards the toasts exchanged between the King and Admiral Sir H. Rawson as a confirmation of the Anglo-Italian naval alliance.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Admiral Canevaro, in the course of a long statement in the Italian Senate on the Anglo-French Agreement, said:—

While our diplomatists expressed more and more clearly the interest of Italy in the hinterland of Tripoli, the friends of France continued, and that energetically, to overrun all parts of the hinterland by means of scientific, commercial, and military expeditions, concluding conventions with the native chiefs of the country. Such was the state of affairs when there happened Major Marchand's arrival at Fashoda and the British victory at Omdurman, a conjunction which brought about the terrible peril of a British-French war, a war which could only be averted by the delimitation of the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain and France in Africa, in such a way that the two Powers might be mutually satisfied from the point of view of their *amour propre* by means of a convention. I at once foresaw the possibility of the Tripoli hinterland being threatened, and I made representations in consequence, but it was already late in the day. A British-French war could only be averted by the delimitation of the Valley of the Nile and the basin of Lake Chad.

It was then that the sudden but not unexpected Convention of March 21 last was concluded. Although this Convention is of a negative character, only concerning France and Great Britain, it nevertheless made a deep impression in Italy. The Government carefully considered it, although it was clear that there had been no error or want of foresight on its part, since the fact might have happened under any Ministry, being the inevitable consequence of the policy pursued in Africa by all the interested Powers during the last nine years. In order to reach a final conclusion, all that was lacking was a propitious occasion. This occasion was the apprehension of a great war, which had to be avoided at all hazards. So we did all that we could in the way of making representations to the two friendly Governments which were making ready to enter the lists. It was a great good to obtain the removal of a peril which threatened civilisation. We must not, therfore, complain too much if there has resulted for the hinterland of Tripoli the menace of an uncertain future which in any case we could not prevent. The Government did not fail to ask friendly explanations from Great Britain and France, which they furnished fully and in a way to remove all doubts as to their intentions. These explanations were accompained by testimonies of friendship.

The assurances given us make plain (1) that no enterprise of France or Great Britain against Tripoli is to be feared either in the present or in the future; (2) that nothing will be done to interfere with trade routes between Tripoli and Central Africa.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome telegraphed on April 24:—

Judging by the tone of political circles this evening, the proceedings in the Senate have not strengthened the position of the Government. Little inclination exists to make allowance for the difficulties inherent in Admiral Canevaro's position or to take into account the reserve imposed upon him by diplomatic exigencies.

CRETE.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed from Canea on April 24:—At the last moment all the Mussulman Deputies from Candia refused to attend the meeting of the National Assembly to-day, in consequence of the publication of the decree excluding from the amnesty all participants in the Candia massacre. It is believed, however, that a supplementary decree will be issued cancelling this order, with a view to conciliate the two elements.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S NEW EXPEDITION.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the following are Dr. Sven Hedin's plans for his new expedition in Central Asia:—

Dr. Sven Hedin will start from Stockholm at the end of June, and will travel direct through Russia and Turkestan to Kashgar, taking a new route over the mountains. Dr. Sven Hedin will conduct the expedition alone, being accompanied only by his old Asiatic servant, Islam Bai, from Osh. He has received permision from the Czar to take two Cossacks as escort. On reaching Kashgar Dr. Sven Hedin will proceed in an easterly direction for the purpose of making fresh investigations in Chinese Turkestan, where he popes to find further antiquities. Thence he will visit the unexplored Lob Region, and will cross the great Sand Desert by more than one route. After going to Thibet and exploring that portion of the country to the south of his former route, he will return *via* India. As in the case of his famous journey across Asia, Dr. Sven Hedin's objects on this expedition ary purely scientific. The difficulties to be expected are of much the same character as those experienced during his former trip. Dr. Hedin is, however, better prepared than he was on that occasion, and hopes to achieve even better results than he did then. The expenses of the expedition, which will amount to 2,000*l.*, have been defrayed by King Oscar, Mr. Emanuel Nobel, and others, and if Dr. Sven Hedin is able to carry out his plans in their entirety, the journey promises to be one of the most interesting and adventurous ever attempted in Central Asia.

EXAMINATION IN RUSSIAN.

The following table shows the results of the examination recently held of Indian officers in Russian:—

—	Dictation.	Translation from.	Translation into.	Writing an Essay, and copying MS.	Oral.	Total.	Remarks.
Maximum	50	100	200	150	300	800	—
Capt. N. M. C. Stevens	37	99	186	135	257	724	Qualified to be Interpreter.
Capt. J. C. Sutherland	46	95	190	125	255	711	do.
Lieut. F. G. March	25	50	115	83	176	449	Passed.
Lieut. H. C. Oakes	35	35	50	70	168	358	Fit to go to Russia.
Lieut. E. Tennant	20	30	60	75	145	330	do.
Lieut. C. L. Haldane	15	30	15	60	125	245	do.

200 marks are the minimum required for fitness to go to Russia; 400 for Passed; and 640 for Interpreter.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

May 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panai Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Iloilo Bocoled interrupted.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be book d for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide. Such messages can however be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Station and thence to be sent on by post to destination.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	7	0 p.m.	13	35
Teheran	14	1	30 p.m.	0	14
Suez	14	1	45 p.m.	0	18

Time occupied in the

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A REUTER telegram from Washington says:—General Otis has cabled to General Alger, in reply to his question as to whether the 30,000 men left to him after the State Volunteers have returned home from the Philippines would suffice, that this force will be sufficient. General Otis added that he expected very shortly to be able to report a decided improvement in the situation in the Philippines.

Washington, April 23 (Reuter).—The War Department has received a cablegram from General Otis of to-day's date announcing the formation of a new flying column under General Lawton, and the initiative of a new campaign, which is expected to result in the clearing of the Filipinos out of the jungle to the north of Manilla up to the foothills of the mountains on the north and east and up to Bulacan.

Manilla, April 23 (Laffan).—This morning Major Bell, with a small troop of cavalry, reconnoitred from the vicinity of Malolos to Guingua through rough and brush-grown country. They were attacked by a strong force of rebels near Guingua. At the first volley one of the American cavalrymen was wounded but was held on his horse by his comrades. Then two more were wounded, one of them fatally. General Hale arrived with reinforcements, consisting of two of battalions of the Nebraska Regiment, six companies the Iowa Regiment, and four fieldpieces, and attacked the enemy, capturing their position after fierce fighting. Our loss was eight killed, including Colonel Stottsenberg, of the Nebraska Regiment, and forty wounded. The enemy's loss was not heavy.

April 22.—General Otis is exercising a censorship over the despatches sent to the Volunteers in the Philippines by the political opponents of the Administration in the United States. He has informed President M'Kinley that such messages are responsible for the desire of some of the Volunteers to return immediately to the United States.

Manilla, April 23.—Colonel Romio and Colonel Leahres, the Spanish Commissioners, with their secretaries, attempted yesterday to enter the rebel lines in order to confer with Aguinaldo regarding an exchange of prisoners, but failed.

The Standard correspondent at New York telegraphed on Sunday night?—The Boston secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, Mr Erving Winslow, proposes the impeachment of Mr. M'Kinley, on the ground that he is waging an unauthorised war. He contends that it is not treasonable to send telegrams such as have been intercepted by the censors in the Philippines, because they were calculated to inspire mutinous feelings in the American Volunteers there. Those feelings, he alleges, originated there. The previous reports of General Otis as the sentiments of the Volunteers dispose of this contention. No one here takes Mr. Winslow and his league seriously, and no one in London should do so. A Washington telegram says that General Otis has been asked for fuller reports regarding seditious telegrams mentioned by him as having been sent to the Volunteers.

New York, April 24 (Standard).—The Herald contains a leading article condemning as treasonable the words and acts of Western Senators and Governors uttered and committed with the object of exciting opinion in the Philippines against the Administration. It declares that 50,000,200,000, or whatever may be the requisite number of troops must be sent to the Islands. The Press has a similar article, with specific reference to Mr. Erving Winslow and the Anti-Imperialist League.

General Otis reports that the telegrams urging the Volunteers in the Philippines not to re-enlist were simply signed "Committee." The telegrams from the Philippines reporting a mutinous spirit there were also anonymous. Information from Washington to the effect that the officials are considering whether prosecutions should be undertaken, but will probably be content with revealing the identity of the senders of the telegrams, when that is discovered, leaving public opinion to deal with them. The "Evening Post," which never lacks the courage of its opinions, deals ironically with the "hullabaloo" raised over this matter.

Washington, April 24 (Reuter).—The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from General Otis:—

A reconnaissance on Guingua, a place six miles to the north-east of Malolos, was made by Major Bell with a troop of cavalry this morning. It resulted in contact and a battle, wherein four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. The enemy were driven from strong entrenchments at Guingua, a considerable loss.

Our casualties were quite severe. Colonel Stottsenberg and Lieutenant Sisson, of the 1st Nebraska Regiment, were killed, also several enlisted men. There is a considerable number of wounded not yet reported.

Washington, April 25 (Reuter).—The following despatch, dated Manila, has been received from General Otis:—

Hale's brigade of McArthur's division moved down the right bank of the Gaingua River yesterday in the vicinity of Calumpit, and has now been joined by Wheaton's brigade on the left bank. Hale encountered fierce opposition, driving off the enemy with heavy loss and taking his entrenchments in the flank. Hale's casualties were six killed and twelve wounded. The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken to-day.

Lawton, with part of his command, reaches Norzagaray this evening, where he will be joined by the centre column from Bocave. Extreme heat, rain, high streams, and bad roads made the march very difficult. He has not met with opposition since leaving Novaliches.

The enemy has withdrawn his front south of and near Manila. The enemy has a force of 4,000 men and is making demonstrations daily. He can be easily taken care of and cannot communicate with the north.

CALUMPIT OCCUPIED.

Manila, April 26.—General McArthur resumed his advance this morning, but the fighting was confined to General Wheaton's brigade. The bridge had been repaired, permitting the passage of the baggage across the Bagbag River. The Kansas and Montana Regiments attacked the enemy's trenches, driving the Filipinos into the brushwood. The insurgents' rearguard temporarily checked the American troops there while the main body of the enemy retreated towards Calumpit and crossed the Rio Grande de la Pampanga.

The Americans reached the south bank of the river at eleven in the forenoon. From a position there the guns of the Utah battery shelled the town of Calumpit. One line of the enemy's trenches and a small river remain intervening before the Americans can enter the town. General Hall's brigade, which is on the right, partly flanks the Filipinos' nearest position.

So far the American casualties are three killed and twelve wounded.

Later.—General McArthur's troops have entered Calumpit. The Americans planted their guns at the church and bombarded the suburbs, where the insurgents are still fighting behind their trenches. The insurgents are strongly intrenched on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. They are using cannon for the first time.

Spanish official sources report that General Antonio Luna has superseded General Aguinaldo in command of the Filipinos. General Luna has issued a decree announcing that death will be the sentence on any natives found with a copy of the American commissioners' proclamation in their possession.

AMERICANS AND GERMANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A despatch from New York (April 22) says:—Captain Coghlan and the officers of the United States cruiser "Raleigh," which has arrived here from the Philippines, were entertained last evening at the Union League Club. In the course of his speech, Captain Coghlan gave a striking account of a notable incident which occurred at Manila prior to the capture of that place by Admiral Dewey's force. One day, said Captain Coghlan, an officer of the German Admiral Diederich s came to make a complaint, I heard him tell Admiral Dewey about the complaint and heard the latter say in response:—

"Tell your Admiral those ships of his must stop when I say so. I wish to make the blockade of the harbour complete." The German replied. "But we fly the flag." Admiral Dewey responded, "Those flags can be bought at half-a-dollar a yard anywhere." There was no fun in the Admiral's expression. He told the German officer a whole Spanish fleet might come upon him with the German flag up, and he added, "Tell your Admiral I'm blockading here. Now be careful what I say, and tell your Admiral that I say it. I have been making this blockade as easy for everybody as I could, but I am getting tired of the puerile work here. It has been of such a character that a man wouldn't notice it, although children might fight over it; but the time has come when it must stop. Tell your Admiral that the slightest infraction of any rule means but one thing. That will be war. It will be so accepted, and will be immediately resented. If your people are ready for war with the United States, they can have it at any time."

Later on in his speech Captain Coghlan praised the friendly attitude of the English during the battle of Manila.

While leaving the Army and Navy Club it was stated that on his way to a banquet given by the Montauk Club at Brooklyn, Captain Coghlan had received an order from Mr. Long to return on board the Raleigh at once, but this has been contradicted.

The "Standard" correspondent at New York says:—Doubtless officious friends have informed Germany, and with the aggravation of every detail of Captain Coghlan's vivacious account of events at Manila—an account which reads almost like an epitome of the review of Major Younghusband's book on the Philippines which appeared in the *Standard* of April 12. The same anecdotes are told, but with heightened realism. The sentiment of author and reviewer appears to be indistinguishable from that of Mr. Coghlan and his auditors, who may be said to include every newspaper reader.

Captain Coghlan did not speak publicly, but solely to invited guests of the club at which the account was given, and he told only the truth. But he has been disavowed, ordered aboard his ship, and his promotion checked. Even if he had told falsehoods publicly, and not been spontaneously and instantaneously reprimanded, it is inconceivable that Germany could with dignity demand an apology for a music-hall performance so far below what the position of the chief actor required. And, better than a formal official *communique*, is the popular repudiation of Captain Coghlan. Ardent admirers of his gallantry and sympathisers with his sentiments warmly condemn his untimely and unseemly expressions.

Captain Coghlan is hearing on; all sides that his "land manners" are as bad as Sir Edward Chichester of her Majesty's ship Immortalite, said the "sea manners" of Admiral Diederiche were. The anecdote quoted in the *Standard's* review of Major Younghusband's book has been reprinted in several newspapers here, and attention directed to it in leading articles. Germany could scarcely wish for a more general and heartier rejection of Captain Coghlan's alluring invitation to the sport of bluster in America—a disposition which might become the first step towards aggression. The American sentiment of malice towards all certainly includes Germany. At the same time the "mailed first" is not an instrument likely to frighten a man of Admiral Dewey's stamp, nor his countrymen.

New York, April 23.—A reception was given at the Army and Navy Club last night, in honour of Captain Coghlan, of the United States warship Raleigh. In the course of a speech Captain Coghlam said:—

I feel inclined to say only a few words this evening, because what was said last night has been taken umbrage at by someone in Washington, who protested. What I said last night was true, and what I said I will say again. I said it because I felt it. I am certain that all feel we were being nagged at Manila. We were nearly nagged to death. There is such a thing as being nagged too far, and damn 'em, we were ready for 'em, I had read a great deal in the newspapers of what occurred at various places in the Philippines and I thought the newspapers had not placed Grand Old Man Dewey in a proper light. That was the reason I thought I was justified in placing him in his proper light. My remarks in the papers are garbled, I will not say incorrect in substance or untrue, but they are distorted so as to put a different meaning on them. The admiral was a man who could stand nagging at any time, but when the moment came he stopped it. They never moved a hair afterwards. I did think at one time that we were close to killing them, that one word, one act would have done it. We were all able, and more than ready, to uphold the honour of the country and stand by our admiral.

Captain Coghlan's speech at New York, it was reported, created a very bad impression at Berlin, but the German Press generally showed a desire not to exaggerate the importance of the incident. It was reported from Washington that the German Ambassador had entered a formal protest against Captain Coghlan's attack on Germany, and that Mr. Secretary Hay replied that, while he disapproved of Captain Coghlan's language, cherished the friendliest feelings towards Germany, it was for the Navy Department to deal with its officer, the matter being one for discipline, and not for diplomacy.

The censure passed by Mr. Secretary Hay on Captain Coghlan's after-dinner speech, as expressed to the German Ambassador in Washington, has made an excellent impression at Berlin. The incident is regarded as closed and is commented upon accordingly.

Washington, April 25 (Reuter).—The view was expressed at the German Embassy to-day that the Coghlan affair was practically ended, and that with a reprimand of the Raleigh's commander by the Navy Department the incident will be closed.

Captain Coghlan's utterances were informally discussed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, said that he had received a letter from Captain Coghlan disclaiming any intention of insulting either the German Emperor or Admiral Diederichs. He added that as regarded his remarks at the Union League Club, they were made in the most informal manner in the company of friends, and without any thought that they would be reported in the Press. As they had appeared they were exaggerated and distorted, and he was made to say things that he did not utter. In conclusion, he claimed that in the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged.

There have been some positive assertions, says a New York telegram, that the captain of the Raleigh will be arraigned before a court-material. Few people believe this. Captain Coghlan, when asked about the probability of such a measure being taken, said, "They cannot court-material a man for telling the truth."

According to Washington telegrams to New York (April 26), Captain Coghlan will lose his ship when she is put out of Commission for repairs, and will be then reprimanded. This course will not prevent his reception of Mr. M'Kinley on board the vessel, and his own appearance as the central figure of Friday's festivities at Philadelphia.

The Navy Department issued the following statement on April 26:—"Captain Coghlan has replied to the department that the newspapers did not report him with substantial accuracy. He did not intend to express any disrespect or contempt for the German flag, and he is extremely sorry that any such interpretation should have been put upon his remarks. A proper reprimand will be sent, and such action taken with respect thereto as is proper."

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO A FETISH COUNTRY.

THE Elder Dempster liner Sobo, which arrived at Liverpool on April 25 from Opobo, brought full particulars of the expedition into the Qua country made by the troops of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

As the expedition marched through the country signs of fetish worship and human sacrifices were everywhere seen. At Affar-Eket one officer counted no fewer than six human beings who had been either crucified on the trees in the town or otherwise killed, no doubt to appease the natives' "Ju-Ju." In most cases the victims were women. One of the most revolting sights was the body of a poor woman who had been tied to a tree, her arms fastened across her breast, and her knees drawn up as high as possible. The position while the poor victim lived must have been one of terrible cruelty. She had been starved to death, but a quantity of food was still before the dead body, having been placed in the poor creature's sight to add to the torments of her pangs of hunger. This is merely one instance of the terrible cruelties practised. The white officers told the chiefs and people that they must abolish such customs. The expedition had a marvellous effect in restoring the whole country to order and peace by destroying the power of the Fetish Quae tribe. They have for years been a most ferocious people, the women being as cruel as the men. The women do most of the trading, and white traders ventured but a short distance into the country. The agent of one house, established a little distance inland, was some time ago forcibly plunged into a cask of palm oil by these trading women. It was often only the fear of the white man coming with troops that prevented the Quae people from killing British subjects who ventured for trading purposes even a short distance into their country. In the whole course of the expedition the British loss was only five killed and about twenty wounded. These were of the Niger Coast Protectorate troops, and nearly all of these casualties occurred in the taking of Affar-Eket. Nearly 10,000 rifles were delivered up to the British, many of them Enfields, and altogether the expedition was most successfully carried out. The troops afterwards returned to Opobo.

BISHOP BENDLE lamented the other day, before a meeting of members of a Roman Catholic Educational Society, the ignorance which prevailed among the laity respecting the meaning of ecclesiastical terms. His grief would probably have been redoubled had he overheard a brief conversation, at a breakfast table in a hotel in Northumberland Avenue, between Americans, who recently arrived to make the the Grand Tour of Europe, and will shortly leave *en route* for Paris and Rome. "I see," remarked a gentleman who was eating toast and reading a newspaper at the same time, "there is a rumour of another canonisation soon." "Ah, replied a charming lady, who sat opposite him, and whose head was apparently filled with patriotism, "I was sure General Otis would make short work with these Filipinos when once he got his big guns on them." And then she wondered why he received her opinion in silence.

WRITING on April 26, the Rome correspondent of the "Times" says:—If to-day's sitting furnishes a trustworthy indication of the temper of the Chamber, the position of the Pelloux Ministry cannot be considered enviable. First on the order of the day were questions concerning the reported acquisition of a fast protected cruiser—the Hai Chi, constructed for the Chinese Government—from Messrs. Armstrong. Admiral Palumbo, Minister of Marine, replied that the news of the purchase was true, that the present Italian fleet was in sufficient to do the work required of it, and that the funds for the purchase would be drawn from the proceeds of the sale of the cruisers Varese and Garibaldi to the Argentine Government last year. This reply appeared to irritate the Chamber, and several deputies belonging to various groups reproached the Government with having bought abroad a vessel which might have been constructed at home, and with having alienated funds which the previous Cabinet had promised to employed in laying down new vessels, in Italian yards and furnishing employment to Italian shipwrights. Admiral Palumbo declared that besides the speed of twenty-four knots, which formed the principal reason for the purchase of the new cruiser, reasons existed which could not be made public. The price of the Hai Chi was 10,200,000 lire, approximately 377,000l. The Government could not withdraw from the bargain. In view of the irritation of the Chamber a Ministerial defeat and consequent crisis is generally apprehended.

THE SUPERSESSION OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER, moved for by Sir Seymour King, was issued on April 27, giving "Copies of Correspondence to date relating to the Recommendations made by the Government of India in order to prevent the Supersession of Staff Corps Officers by those in the Line (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 172 of Session 2 of 1896)." The most important document of the series is a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council No. 92 (Military), dated Dec. 2, 1897, as follows.—

My Lord,—Having considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 56, dated April 21, 1897, I caused a copy thereof to be forwarded to the War Office, with a letter stating my concurrence in the views previously expressed by Sir Henry Fowler, and supporting the recommendation of your Government that Staff Corps officers on promotion to Major and Captain after the prescribed periods of service should in each case have their promotion antedated by one year.

2. I now forward, for the information of your Government, copy of the correspondence, from which it will be seen that the Secretary of State for War, after careful consideration of the subject, in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief, feels obliged to adhere to the previous decision.

3. I must admit that there is much force in the reasons on which the Secretary of State for War maintains his objection to your proposal, more especially in view of its possible effect on promotion in the British Service, and that there may be grounds for Lord Lansdowne's fears that it would lead to difficulties in connection with the present system of promotion in the Army generally, and that isolated attempts to prevent supersession of one branch by another would only create fresh difficulties and fresh grievances.

4. I have now decided in Council that this decision must be accepted as final. Should your Government consider it necessary that the promotion of Staff Corps officers should be accelerated, with a view either to prevent their being injuriously affected by supersession, or to improve their pay and position generally, as compared with other branches of the Service, the remedy must be sought in a readjustment of the periods now fixed for promotion.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

The following is an extract from the War Office letter of Oct. 16, 1897, cited in the above despatch. After stating the average rate of promotion in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, the letter continues:—

In the Cavalry and Infantry promotion is regimental, and therefore by small units. As a necessary consequence there are wide variations in the periods of service, after which the several ranks were attained, and it is not disputed that officers in some of the fortunate units where there is a present wave of quick promotion attain the rank of Captain and Major at varying periods of service, some of which are much shorter than those fixed for the Indian Staff Corps.

Taking the British officers, however, who are affected in the last three years, the slowest promotions were as follows:—

	To Captain. Years.	Months.	To Major. Years.	Months.
Cavalry—				
1894	9	2	19	9
1895	11	10	20	0
1896	10	11	19	2
Infantry—				
1894	11	2	22	1
1895	11	9	21	6
1896	11	6	22	0

And these officers with many officers would be superseded by the proposed antedate in the Indian Staff Corps granting the Captains seniority after ten years' service, and Majors after nineteen years' service. From the preceding tables it is evident that promotion in her Majesty's British forces is becoming slower, and there seems no reason to doubt that, subject to possible temporary exceptions, the same will continue.

What Lord Lansdowne chiefly fears in connection with the present proposal is, that it will tend to create an idea that her Majesty's Government is bound to secure a uniform rate of promotion among Army officers, and to prevent supersession, and he considers that isolated attempts to do so will only create another class of grievance.

All the circumstances of each case have to be weighed. In the case of the Indian Staff Corps, the service of an officer is continuous up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The service of British officers is not continuous in the same manner, and their promotion is only attained by many officers being compulsorily retired to the destruction of the prospects of the latter and with the result that the pension list is much weighted by their retirements.

These are the principal reasons why Lord Lansdowne deprecates an attempt being made to secure equality of promotion among different corps, which he believes to be impracticable.

* To War Office, M 4605, dated June 29, 1897.
From ditto, dated Sept. 29, 1897.
To ditto, M 9265, dated Sept. 25, 1897.
From ditto, dated Oct. 16, 1897.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL, 21, 1899.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during an engagement at Bilot, on the North-West Frontier of India on the night of Sept. 16-17, 1897:—

Corporal James Smith, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Act of Courage for which Recommended.—On the night of Sept. 16-17, 1897, Corporal Smith, with a party of the Buffs, responded to Lieutenant Watson's call for volunteers, and followed that officer into the burning village of Bilot, driving off the enemy with the bayonet. Afterwards, although wounded, he continued firing steadily and coolly, and also helped to carry the wounded to the place prepared for them. When Lieutenant Watson left, in order to fetch assistance for the wounded, Corporal Smith held the position till that officer's return, exposing his life freely in watching the enemy and directing the fire of his men.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers in recognition of their services during the engagements at Bilot, on the North-West Frontier of India, on the night of Sept. 16-17, 1897:—The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Private James Lever, Private H. Neithorpe, Private C. Polle and Private F. Fian.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned ladies:—Miss Catherine Sarah Mowbray, late Indian Nursing Service; Miss Mary Ellen Barker, Indian Nursing Service; and Miss Theresa McGrath, in recognition of the services rendered by them in connection with the nursing of the sick and wounded during the late operations on the Punjab frontier. Also upon Miss Sarah Lucy Wilshaw, Army Nursing Service; and Miss Mary Ellen Harper, Army Nursing Service, in recognition of their services in sending the sick and wounded in Egypt in connection with the recent operations in the Soudan.

A window, the gift of officers and men of the Northamptonshire Regiment as a memorial to their comrades who fell in the North-West Frontier campaign in 1897, was dedicated in St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton, on April 23, by the Bishop of Peterborough. The window represents the good centurian, Joshua, and Solomon, and incorporates the badge of the regiment and "Talavera," where the regiment was especially distinguished. A brass plate sets forth the names of Lieutenants Gilffard, Waddell, and Macintire, who were killed in action, and of forty-eight non-commissioned officers and men who either were killed or died in the campaign. The service was attended by the troops in Northampton, under Colonel Orde Powlett, commanding the 48th Regimental District. The Bishop, in the course of his address, said that in the records of the British Army there were written few such campaigns as that on the North-West Frontier of India. It seemed to be one of prolonged difficulty and frequent disaster, and fraught with no little glory.

In the course of a bright speech at the Royal Literary Fund dinner Mr. Edward Gorse, responding for "Literature," said:—We struggle in this country against a widespread lack of intelligence. The average Englishman has all the practical and private virtues, but it is impossible to say that he is intelligent. Our national education is elaborate, and perhaps it is well suited to our national requirements, but it is increasingly physical rather than intellectual. We are curiously incapable, as a people, of seeing things as they are, and therefore literature, in the highest sense, instead of penetrating, comes up against a dead surface of prejudice and conventionality and a thick lattice-work of cliches. There are other than mental problems before us, of course, in our national existence. No doubt this is a moment at which the physical, the material parts of life need to be emphasised. I am not so foolish as to try to stem the utilitarian tide. But it is permissible to say that one hopes that, when the need has passed, when our empire is settled on a board basis, there may come a reaction in favour of intellectual things. I claim no more than that the nobility and dignity of human thought should have a place in our life. And we shall not have to wait for ever: already a class of writers promises to come forward whose mission will be to bring thought back again into literature, and who will check our excessive preference for impressions over ideas. Meanwhile, we live in hope and are convinced, with Bishop Berkeley, "Time's latest offspring will always be the noblest."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE publication of the minutes of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case by the *Figaro* has again continued during the past week.

Major Forzinetti, formerly director of the Cherche-Midi Prison, related that while in his custody in October 1894 Dreyfus continually protested his innocence. When witness saw the case against Dreyfus he was surprised at its weakness. When he handed Dreyfus over on Jan. 5 he shook hands with him, saying he was convinced his innocence would be made apparent. In the summer of 1897 he met Lebrun-Renaud, whom he had not seen since he came to fetch Dreyfus. Witness asked him whether it was true that Dreyfus has confessed to him after all his protestations of innocence. Lebrun-Renaud replied that he had never made any confession, and he had said so at the Elysee and the Ministry of War.

Several other witnesses dealt with the Debrun-Renaud confession. M. Herisson, journalist, was at the Moulin-Rouge on the night of the degradation. Lebrun-Renaud came in at 10-30, and saying that he had had charge of Dreyfus, without any question being put to him, related the whole story, but said not a word of confessions. Other witnesses deposed to having been assured by Lebrun-Renaud that there were no confessions, and that not as if he were speaking by order.

M. Picque, director of the prison at St. Martin de Re found in a waist-coat of Dreyfus a paper, the contents of which were similar to the *bordereau*. He enclosed it the same day to the Minister of the Interior. [This document was communicated to the Court in the secret *dossier*. If merely a copy of the *bordereau* which came into the prisoner's possession at the trial it might mean nothing; if it were the draft of the *bordereau* it would be an almost convincing proof of guilt.]

Next in order came the depositions of the experts. M. Bertillon, whose evidence occupies more than a page of the *Figaro*, gave an elaborate demonstration of the prisoner's guilt. M. Teyssonieres admitted that there were considerable resemblances between Esterhazy's writing and the *bordereau*. Nevertheless, he maintained, as in 1894, that Dreyfus was guilty. M. Charavay in 1894 picked out the writing of Dreyfus as most like the *bordereau*. He pointed out differences then, which he attributed to disguise, but Esterhazy's handwriting was equally similar to the *bordereau*, and one of the chief differences was not found in it. M. Pelletier declared in 1894 that the *bordereau* was not written by Dreyfus, and he was confirmed in that opinion by examining Esterhazy's writing. M. Gobert, expert of the Bank of France, was consulted before Dreyfus's arrest, and reported to General Gosse that the *bordereau* was not the work of Dreyfus. He examined into the matter again after Mathieu Dreyfus denounced Esterhazy and was convinced the *bordereau* was his work.

[The question as to the *bordereau* is as follows:—In 1894 the experts were three to two in favour of guilt; M. Charavay having seen Esterhazy's writing thinks him the more likely of the two to have written it, and they are now, therefore, three to two for acquittal.] Of the other experts examined by the Criminal Chamber M.M. Belhomme, Couard, and Varinard (the experts of the Esterhazy court-martial) again affirmed the conclusions of their report that the *bordereau* was not written by Esterhazy, though a few words looked as if they might be traced from his writting. M. Paul Meyer, director of the Ecole des Chartes, and MM. Giry and Molinier, professors in that school, affirmed their belief that the *bordereau* was written not by Dreyfus but by Esterhazy.

M. Chincholle, journalist, deposed that during the Zola trial he was walking to and fro in the corridors of the building, and twice passed a group where Esterhazy was talking. On the first occasion he heard him say distinctly, "I wrote the *bordereau*, but it was by order;" and on the second, "Billot's stiuginess is known; if he gave me 80,000 frs. in a year it was for doing something." A councillor having pointed out that General Billot was not Minister in 1894, M. Chincholle said that his idea was that Esterhazy had been employed for many years on services of military police.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister in 1894, related that he had strongly opposed a prosecution without further proofs, as it would infallibly lead to diplomatic difficulties. General Mercier, however, insisted that his duty bound him to enforce the law on spying. He never know anything of the trial, and kept clear of it to have a free hand in answering diplomatic questions from abroad. He knew nothing of letters from a foreign Sovereign; he had never seen, bought or been offered such a document. General Mercier was confronted with M. Paleologue as to the Panizzardi telegram of No. 2, 1894, the result apparently going to show that Sandherr or Henry had suppressed the version communicated from the Foreign Officer, and substituted one more calculated to convince General Mercier. A few days later the complete decipherment of the telegram was effected, and on receiving the text General Mercier withdraw it from the *dossier*. This did not prevent the re-introduction of the first garbled from into General Billot's secret *dossier* of 1896.

Mr. Strong, an English journalist in Paris, who was for some time intimate with Esterhazy recounted the circumstances under which Esterhazy confessed the authorship of the "bordereau" and the negotiations for the publication of that confession in a series of articles to be contributed, to a London paper. Esterhazy stated that he had written the document in question at the express bidding of Colonel Sandherr. The object was to obtain the conviction of Dreyfus, against whom there existed at the time only moral presumptions.

General Billot, again examined, denied that it was possible for 80,000 frs. to be paid to any single agent out of the secret service funds. He indignantly denied that he had ever thought of sending Colonel Picquart on a mission from which he would not return.

Captain Cuignet, who was examined by the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation, on Dec. 30 last, described the discovery of the Henry forgery, which he said, he made by the light of a lamp. The fact that it was a forgery would not have occurred to him if he had not examined the document by the light of a lamp, and, in particular, the peculiarity of the cross-ruling of the paper would have escaped him in daylight. After explaining why the existence of the forgery was so long in being recognised, Captain Cuignet said he had asked himself what could be the motives which led Henry to commit the crime, and he had come to the conclusion that Henry knew of Picquart's proceedings, and also that Picquart had forged the *petit bleu*. The witness did not think that Henry told the truth when he informed M. Cavaignac that he had acted alone. He believed it would be easy to prove that Henry was only an accomplice, and that the principal author of the forgery was Du Paty de Clam. Prior to the Dreyfus affair Henry had not been guilty of any delinquency, while long before that time suspicious acts in the private life of Du Paty de Clam had come to light, and it was known that he had a record at the Prefecture of Police. On the occasion of the Dreyfus *dossier*, Du Paty de Clam was guilty of reprehensible acts. It was he who informed the Press, unknown to his chiefs, of the arrest of Dreyfus. The witness was convinced that Du Paty was the author of the article published by the *Eclair* in the month of September 1896. The witness referred to what he described as a peculiarly grave incident, which occurred at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus, and regarding which he urged that Generals Gonse, Mercier, Billot, and M. Hanotaux should be re-examined. The incident was in connection with the Panizardi telegram and with the letter received by A——from one of his friends. Captain Cuignet declared that it was possible to see in this an admission of the guilt of Dreyfus. A councillor of the Court pointed out that Captain Cuignet said nothing about the writing of the *bordereau*. The witness replied he abstained from doing so, because the original *bordereau* only passed through his hands, moreover, even if it were proved to him that the *bordereau* was not written by Dreyfus, his conviction of the latter's guilt would remain unshaken.

MM. Barthou and Guerin members of the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894, gave evidence.

Mme Dreyfus's lawyer, Maitre Monard, has presented the Court of Cassation with a document extending to 250 pages, which contains a further demand for revison based on the results of the investigations pursued by the Criminal Chambers of the Court.

The *Voltaire* publishes a letter written by Captain Dreyfus to the Minister of the Interior on Jan. 29, 1895. It was penned in his cell at Re Island, where he was awaiting transportation to Cayenne. In it he said he was condemned for the most infamous crime a soldier could commit, but that he was innocent of it. He added:—"After my condemnation I had resolved to kill myself. My family and my friends, however, made me understand that if I were dead all would be finished. My name, that is to say the name borne by my dear children would be dishonoured for ever. I therefore had to live." Then, after declaring himself unable to describe sufferings he had endured, he went on to affirm once more to the Minister that he was not the author of the memorandum, and that he had not furnished any of the documents mentioned in it to a foreign Power. He could not tell who was the author of the memorandum, but he besought the Minister to continue active search to discover the really guilty man. The letter, which is a long one, is couched in language calculated to carry conviction of the sincerity of the writer.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences have awarded to Marchand the Audiffred prize of 15,000 frcs. for "the greatest act of any kind." The Geographical Society has also made its awards. Its gold medal, are assigned to M. Gentil, the explorer of Lake Chad, and General Gallieni, the Governor of Madagascar.

An official telegram received in Paris announces that General Gallieni left Antananarivo on April 25 amid a scene of great enthusiasm accompanied by an imposing military display. Triumphal arches, decorated with evergreens and flowers were erected along the route expressing the gratitude of the population towards the Governor-General and wishing him a speedy and safe return. General Pennequin and an imposing staff accompanied General Gallieni several miles on his journey towards the coast.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

A SECRET REPORT BY M. DE WITTE.

THE *Times* publishes the text of a secret document giving the proceedings of a special meeting of the Committee of the Russian Imperial Ministers, which was held at the instance of M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, and which led to the modification of the proposal to restrict the rights of foreigners in the ownership of land in the Transcaucasus, and thus cripple the operations of Englishmen engaged in the petroleum industry.

M. de Witte represented to the committee that, in view of the smallness of the available native capital for industrial enterprises, he could not be a party to unnecessarily restricting the employment of English capital and energy in Russia, particularly seeing that nearly all the markets of Europe were closed by Customs tariffs against Russian agricultural products, England, M. de Witte pointed out, was the only market in which Russia could find relief for her present agricultural depression. England was not less important as a market for placing Russian funds.

These considerations have induced the Minister of Finance to give special attention to the conditions of the English market, which is at the same time a much larger one than that of France. With this end in view, certain measures have been taken to establish commercial relations; but while doing this a very important circumstance has been explained—namely, that the possibility of strengthening such relations depends in England almost entirely upon public opinion, which is guided much more by political than by economical reasons; so that when Englishmen feel a sympathy with any particular country they are quite willing to purchase the products of that country and to place their money in its funds. As soon, however, as their political views change they sell out the stock and every possible obstacle in the way of imports, even though in so doing they may be obliged to pay dearer for goods from other countries. The influence of public opinion in England is so strong that even the Government cannot cope with it. According to the statements of her own representatives, Government interference can only do harm, consequently the organisation of trade with England is beyond the power of the Russian Government. We cancertainly assign sums of money, appoint commercial agents, establish commercial museums in London, and so forth; but these measures will only be palliatives, unless at the same time Russian and British merchants enter into direct and personal relations. Russian firms should send to England their agents to study the commercial customs of that country, and Englishmen should come oftener to Russia in order to understand our ways and commercial habits. In this way public opinion in England would undoubtedly undergo the change which is so necessary for us, and then the great English market would be open to our products.

All this, however, the Minister pointed out, would only be possible if the want of confidence which, according to Russian commercial agents, exists among Englishmen as to the stability of the regulations in Russia defining the position of foreign industrials and merchants could be dissipated; and from that point of view the proposed restrictions of the foreign ownership of real estate in the Caucasus would have a disquieting effect.

The representations of the Finance Minister had their effect, and the Government's intention to restrict the rights of foreigners in the ownership of land in the Caucasus was not carried out to the extent originally intended.

THE P. AND O. AND THEIR OFFICERS.

THE *Daily Mail* having directed attention to some new regulations for the conduct of their officers in relation to intercourse with passengers on board ship lately issued by the directors of the P. and O. Company, and added that these rules were much resented, a *W. G.* representative called at the offices of the P. and O. Company in Leadenhall Street, and obtained from Mr. Barnes, the joint managing director with Sir Thomas Sutherland—Sir Thomas concurring in what was said—an authoritative statement regarding the subject.

Mr. Barnes had with him in the room, besides another director of the company, a P. and O. commander who was personally able to vouchsafe that, with but few exceptions, the whole body of P. and O. officers accepted the new rules with excellent grace. But here is what Mr. Barnes had to say:—"You may take most of the statements as very wide of the mark. It is true that an old regulation prohibiting executive officers from participating in the amusements of the passengers, and confining their social action to expressions of politeness towards ladies and gentlemen, has had to be reinforced in a more martial spirit, because it was found that lapse of time had obscured its meaning; but it is utterly wrong to suppose that by this essential edict sixty officers have tendered their resignations. There were, we have no reason to deny, some fifty resignation a few months ago, but quite from a different cause—namely, to join the navy at the time of the naval scare. Many of our officers, you must remember, are fully qualified Navy Reserve men, and we are naturally glad to think that her Majesty's men-of-war can, in case of emergency, look for capable and efficient lieutenants in our ships.

"It is unfair, then, to say that sixty officers resigned on account of the new regulations. There may have been half-a-dozen malcontents who have left on that account, but these we are only too glad to get rid of; there are hundreds of applicants waiting to fill all vacancies.

"We believe," concluded Mr. Barnes, as spokesman for his colleagues on the board, "that the public will be with us in this policy of "prevention is better than cure." Captious critics may rise up and condemn the P. and O. Company as unnecessarily rigid owners; but when, as is certainly the case, our commanders concur in the opinion that the right thing is being done, why is there all this fuss? Let the officer who grumbles get clear of us. We have no reason to believe our steamers will lose in popularity."

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

No more easily won Two Thousand has been seen in recent times than that which Flying Fox won. From start to finish there was only one in it, and the two lengths by which Mr. Robinson adjudged the race to have been won might have been increased *ad libitum* had it been necessary. The Kingsclere colt is at present head and shoulders above all his three-year-old compeers, and unless the French horse Holocauste is a veritable smasher the Derby is merely a question of health for to-day's winner. A doubtful morning was followed by a fairly fine afternoon and there were occasional intervals of brilliant sun indeed, in fact it was not a bad specimen of a nice spring day. A very big crowd came into the town and by noon the High Street was filled as it only is on the Two Thousand, the Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire days, and as a natural consequence the muster on the course was a very large one.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs each h ft. for three-years olds; colts, 9 st; fillies 8st 9lb; the owner of the second horse to re-ceive 300 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. (R. M., one mile eleven yards.)

Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire, 9 st ..... (M. Cannon) 1
Lord W. Beresford's Caiman, 9st ..... (Sloan) 2
Mr. L. de Rothschild's Trident, 9st ..... (F. Lowson) 3
Captain Grisel Birkenhead, 9st ..... (Wood) 4

Desmond, 8st, c. Mark For'ard, 8st

ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In a committee-room of the House of Commons, on April 26 Mr. John Barrett, the American Minister to Siam, delivered an address to a small committee of members of Parliament, including Sir Charles Dilke (who was in the chair), Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, Mr. Pritchard Morgan, Mr. Yerburgh, and Mr. Tomlinson.

Mr. Barrett said that British and American interests in the Far East were becoming inevitably interwoven without intention or plan on the part of their diplomatists. The two countries were developing the same interests without even the impulse of sentiment, but by the influence of immovable geographic positions occupied as the unexpected results of war. This signified that America side by side with Great Britain must bear her share of the white man's burden in the uttermost parts of the earth. Manila was the most central city and port of the entire Asiatic-Pacific coast, more so even than Hong Kong and Shanghai, because of its being on the direct route to Australia, and nearer to the range of southren and Australian ports. He did not wish to detract from HongKong's invincible location as the Gibraltar of the Asiatic coast; but Manila occupied a place which America hoped would make her a formidable and acknowledged rival to Hong Kong and Singapore as a great commercial, shipping, and distributing "entrepot," as well as furnish ideal naval bases and depots. Manilla's growth need not mean the decadence of Hong Kong and Singapore, but they must look to their laurels in the future as they had never been obliged to do in the past. Hong Kong and Singapore already felt the quickening influence of the new life in Manila, and it was estimated that over 250,000£., had been spent in Hong Kong by the American navy and army alone since April 1898. England was more concerned than any other nation after the United States in the future of the Philippines, as British trade there had during the last twenty-five years exceeded that of all other nations except Spain. The British firms there paid six times as much as the German firms in Customs duties. The total foreign trade of the Philippines was about 6,000,000£. per year, and under the new conditions of trade he looked to its increasing to 20,000,000£., with consequent benefit to the British colonies, provided they were alert and seized their opportunity. Having regard to their position strategically and commercially, it was desirable that the Philippines should not be controlled by any nation whose policy was a menace to British Imperialism. The policy of the United States with regard to the Customs tariff would be a fair field and no favour, and the conditions of trade would not in any circumstances be more unfavourable than they had been under Spanish control. Manufacturers and exporters in the United States were learning by experience that they could successfully compete with British and German manufacturers in the Far East without the assistance of high protection. The great effect of the American occupation of the Philippines on the British colonies would be to develop mutual advantages to both, and to establish in South-Eastern Asia an immeasurable united influence for Anglo-American domination of Asia's millions of people and trade. America could not and would not withdraw from the Philippines; the sober judgment of her people would never permit any such disaster to befall American prestige. It was not expansion, nor empire, nor Imperialism that was at stake, but simply national honour. In conclusion, he said:—Be charitable in your judgment of our policy and plans, and give us time to work out our new responsibilities on lines suited to our Government, the temper of our people, and the conditions and possibilities of those whose future now rests in our hands.

A short private conversation then followed, in the course of which it is understood that Lord Charles Beresford referred with pleasure to the probability of joint action between England and America in the future development of China. A vote of thanks, proposed by Lord Charles Beresford and seconded by Mr. Pritchard Morgan, was passed to Mr. Barrett.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

Lord Lister visited Liverpool on April 22 to open a ward of the Royal Southern Hospital to be used in connection with the new school for the treatment of tropical diseases. The ceremony was attended by the principal local medical practitioners and many leading citizens. Mr. William Adamson, president of the Royal Southern Hospital, stated that since the hospital was opened fifty-seven years ago the wards had never been free from tropical cases, and no less than 400 cases had been treated within the last few years. All parties viewed with satisfaction the establishment of a school for the study and treatment of such diseases. The Henry Thompson ward which had been set apart for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from tropical maladies was now full. Among the cases were diseases contracted in Java, India, Brazil, Savannah, South Carolina, Sierra Leone, Forcados, Old Calabar, Benin, and Cape Coast Castle.

The inaugural dinner of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases was held in the evening at the Adelphi Hotel, Lord Lister being the principal guest. Mr. Alfred L. Jones presided, and the company, numbering nearly 200, included many leading medical practitioners, African merchants, and others interested in the treatment of tropical diseases.

The chairman proposed the toast, "The Study of Tropical Diseases," and referred to the want of knowledge which existed in reference to the diseases prevalent in tropical countries.

Lord Lister, in responding, said he was convinced of the great importance of a study being made of tropical diseases. Alluding to the present necessity for medical students to go to London to complete their studies so far as they related to the study of tropical diseases, he said he had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject, and the right hon. gentleman sympathised with them in their efforts, and he also learnt from him that the arrangement proposed was only made for a single year. Mr. Chamberlain commissioned him to say that when that year had expired he would reconsider the question, and he added significantly, "We shall then see what Liverpool can do." (Hear, hear.) He had himself seen what Liverpool could and assuredly would do, and felt confident that at the expiration of that year this requirement would no longer exist. (Cheers.) The time would come when the Liverpool School would be in co-operation with the London School of Tropical Diseases. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. J. W. Moore, president of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, also responded.

Mr. Chamberlain will preside at a banquet to be held at the Hotel Cecil on May 10 in aid of the School of Tropical Medicine in London, and the Belgian Minister has announced his intention of being present. The buildings for the new school and the additional wing to the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich are progressing rapidly. The school will be opened on Oct. 2, when it is hoped that some prominent bacteriologist from America or the Continent will be present. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, of the Indian Medical Staff, whose researches in India on the subject of malaria have, as it is alleged, proved the connection between the disease and the mosquito, and the important part played by the noisome insect in the evolution of the malarial parasite, arrived in London a few days ago. He left this morning for Liverpool, having, I learn, been appointed lecturer at the newly established School for Tropical Diseases in that city. Major Ross is, I understand, very sanguine that as a result of the scientific investigations now proceeding in England, Germany, and Italy, malaria will eventually be extirpated. In this connection it is of paramount importance to distinguish the particular species of mosquito which conveys the disease, and on this difficult task the specialists of the Natural History Department are now engaged, material reaching London from every quarter of the tropical regions. I may add that I heard this morning of the arrival in Blantyre early in February of Dr. Stephens and Dr. Christopher, of the Malarial Commission sent out by the Government and the Royal Society.

The member who succeeds to the complimentary position and title of "Father of the House" is Mr. William W. B. Beach, who has been a representative of Hampshire since April 1857. It is generally understood that the title depends on the uninterrupted tenure of a seat in the House. Thus Mr. Villiers was long recognised as the proper bearer of the title, though he entered the House two years after Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal statesman's electoral career was, however, a chequered one, and for two or three years previous to his election for Oxford University in 1847 he was without a seat in the House, whereas Mr. Villiers represented Wolverhampton continuously from 1835 to 1898. Mr. Beach, who sat for the Andover Division of Hampshire since the first election of that constituency, in 1885, when he was returned by a majority of 1,451, was first returned in 1857 in conjunction with Mr. G. Sclater-Booth as Conservative members for the undivided Northern Division of the county. He was born in 1826. He is the son of Mr. William Beach, of Oakley Hall, Hampshire, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and is a popular county magistrate. As a Freemason he has held high office in Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, having been for a time Grand Mark Master, a position now held by the Prince of Wales.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, April 15.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN W Cousins has been granted the honorary rank of lieut on retirement.

April 18.

Staff Surg E Ferguson has been prom to the rank of fleet surg in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman H C Davis has been prom to the rank of acting sub-lieut.

April 21.

Staff Eng J R J Pedrick has been advanced to the rank of fleet eng; Chief Engs W C Burnett W V Juniper and E J Edger have been advanced to the rank of staff engs.

Royal Marine Artillery—Second Lieut G Y Russell to be lieut

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-lieuts F H Armstrong and W A Rose to be lieuts; Assist Eng A E Starkey to be eng; A G Hume to be assist eng.

April 22.

The undermentioned assist paymrs have been prom to the rank of paymrs in her Majesty's fleet—namely C F Petch Tom Seaman D C Roberts F Treglohan R R Hastings H Constantine.

April 24.

Royal Naval Reserve—Honorary Assist Paymr N Seymour to be honorary paymr.

INDIA OFFICE April 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps the Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Departments and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be lieut-cols—Majors C J Roberts Brevet Lieut-Col W A D'Oyly O'Malley E H Molesworth.

To be majors—Capts G F Chenevix-Trench A H Kellie F Wyllie.

Lieuts. to be capts—E R B Murray M F Harding C E E F K Macquoid D SO. C S Stack F W Birch F C K Macmullen E A K Howell A P How J H Dickson F W Dashell G K Cockerill A B Loagden W E Eyre Lloyd J S Hodding A W Pennington S Hill Climo D S O C S Eastmead E G Vaughan R P Jackson G R Vanrenen N M C Stevens A S R Annesley H W Hefferman W Donnan G W N Lyne A R H Garden C C Fenner A S Hamilton P O Searle F F Major F Fisher H M M Brooke J J P Quinn J C Sherer J B Bell E R Foord F L Lloyd-Jones H E Hitchins W J Windsor A E Barnard C U Price W C Black J S Mackenzie Shea F G Pierce P G Anderson C Rastrey E Eardley-Wilmot W R Walker C R Kauntze C W G Richardson C H G Moore J S Kemball H R Baker A B Murray D O Morris

To be lieuts—Lieuts C F Grant Lang South Staffordshire Regt B J Fagan Royal Munster Fusiliers A T S Dickinson Somersetshire Light Inf; Second Lieut H W Niven; Lieut E E Wilford East Yorkshire Regt; Second Lieuts E G Drummond Somersetshire Light Inf R Garratt.

To be second lieuts—The undermentioned second lieuts from the Unattached List:—H W Stace R C Gilchrist B C Fellows and G B Brown.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be surg-gen:—Col L D Spencer MD CB Bengal Establishment.

Surg-lieut-cols to be brig-surg-lieut-cols:—

Bengal Establishment—D N Martin MD R L Dutt MD J Duke J McConaghey MD and E Palmer.

Lieuts to be capts.—Bengal Establishment—A W R Cochrane W Wesley Clemesha J A Black R P Wilson V E H Lindesay J C Robertson N R J Rainier C D Dawes and E L Perry.

Madras Establishment—M B Pinchard W J Niblock C B Harrison N P O'Gorman Lalor T H Symons and E R Frost.

Bombay Establishment—Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle and Krishnaji Vishnu Kukday.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First class Asst Surgs to be senior Asst Surgs with the honorary rank of lieut:—

Bengal Establishment—J Prentis and G Murphy.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Asst commissaries with the honorary rank of lieut, to be dept commissaries with the honorary rank of capt—A E Oppenheim, Miscellaneous Dept Bombay; J Donovan, Public Works Dept India.

Depy asst commissaries with the honorary rank of lieut, to be asst commissaries—T J Ellis Commissariat-Transport Dept Bengal and J Devine Public Works Dept India.

Conductors to be depy asst commissaries with the honorary rank of lieut:—E Marchant Barrack Dept Madras; J Watson Public Works Dept India.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major H H Ozzard.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col D O'Connell Raye M D Bengal Establishment; Lieut Col R A K Holmes M D Bengal Establishment; Lieut Col W H Thornhill M D, Madras Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assist Surg with the honorary rank of Capt J McNaught Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Depy Commy with the honorary rank of Capt T Chapman Public Works Dept India.

The Queen has also approved of the supersession of the undermentioned officer for absence without leave:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut H Walker.

WAR OFFICE, April 25.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut R F Earl of Wicklow to be lieut vice J C Brinton prom.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut W Taylor is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

2nd Dragoons—Second Lieut the Hon A J M St Clair (Master of Sinclair) to be lieut vice T Conolly seconded.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut L E Dening to be lieut vice W E Long resigned.

5th Dragoons—Capt E S Jackson is seconded for service on the Staff.

8th Hussars—Lieut M de Bathe resigns his commision.

Royal Artillery—The undermentioned lieuts are seconded for service under the Colonial Office:—C W Scott, W E Edwards. Lieut C A Ker from the seconded List to be lieut vice L N Gooding removed from the Army; Second Lieut C I Harrison to be lieut.

Royal Malta Artillery—The undermentioned capts with local and temporary rank to be majors with local and temporary rank on augmentation—E Savona and H A Babt. Lieut with local and temporary rank C A Denaro to be capt with local and temporary rank vice E Savona.

Royal Engineers—The undermentioned brevet cols on completion of five years' service as regimental lieut-cols are placed on half-pay:—G A Cockburn and Henry O Selby. The undermentioned majors to be lieut-cols:—H D Love vice Brevet Col G A Cockburn; J W Sill vice Brevet Col H O Selby. The undermentioned capts to be majors:—C E Baddeley to complete establishment; P E Dixon vice H D Love; C Hill vice J W Sill.

Coast battalion Royal Engineers—The undermentioned capt to be majors to complete establishment.—T Davis and J London.

Coldstream Guards—Capt the Hon J B Campbell retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

Scots Guards—Lieut R G I Bolton to be capt vice W A W Lawson ret; Second Lieut H A Hilton to be lieut vice R G I Bolton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scotts Lothian Regiment—Lieut T Lord Denman resigns his commission; Lieut C H Fanshawe is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment—Lieut R P S Elderton is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Kings Own Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieut J G T Bruce is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut E E Williams is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Gentleman Cadet G R Wake from the Royal Military College to be second lieut in succession to Lieut E E W Williams.

The Devonshire Regiment—Major G H D'Oyly retires on ret pay; Capt J MacN Walter to be major vice G H D'Oyly; Second Lieut S Osborn to be lieut vice E D Young seconded.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Second Lieut T C FitzHugh to be lieut vice J G A Masey seconded.

The Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment—Second Lieut C T Morris to be lieut vice H F Lea prom.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—G de C Le Marchant vice W B Pearson prom H M Farmar vice H M Wilson seconded. Second Lieut T E R Reeves resigns his commission.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Major E Cooke to be lieut col vice Brevet Col H de C Rawlins removed on appointment to the command of the 35th and 71st Regimental Districts; Capt P R Robertson is seconded for service as an adj of Indian Volunteers; Lieut G A Ellis to be capt vice P R Robertson.

The East Surrey Regiment—Second Lieut E St G Anson to be lieut vice F W King-Church appd adj.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment—Lieut P G P Lea is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut N G Anderson is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment—Lieut A H Bailey to be adj vice Lieut A Solly-Flood whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sergt A Nicklin from the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt employed with the Egyptian Army to be second lieut in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Soudan in succession to Lieut R E Watt prom.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieut Col T D'O Snow from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be major vice H C Denny prom; Lieut H de C Huntsman to be capt vice E F Brereton prom.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—Qrmr Sergt J Couch to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut vice Honorary Capt J Clifford retired.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—E E Warden vice E H Buckle, resigned; R M D Fox, vice C R I Brooke, prom; R T A Ball-Acton vice J S G Tulloch prom.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Lieut H L Smyth to be adj vice Lieut J A Strick, who has vacated that appointment; See Lieut P C Grover to be lieut vice Lieut H L Smyth.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment—See Lieut H Storr to be lieut vice W St A Wake seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut J L Forster to be lieut vice U O Thynne resigned.

The Duye of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment—Second Lieut T I N Mears is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut I R I F Forbes to be lieut vice G E E G Cameron seconded.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts on augmentation—H T Lumsden and O D S Dunbar.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt W F Templer is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts—W D Dooner, vice A A Gray, appointed adj 4th batt; H G Shuter vice B E Crocker prom into the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Connaught Rangers—Supernumerary Capt G H Ford-Hutchinson D S O to be capt in succession to Major C W Bowlby adj of the 5th batt.

The Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own—Second Lieut A P B Harrison to be lieut, vice E D Le P Power seconded.

Army Service Corps—The undermentioned capts, to be majors:—G M V Hunt vice G P Bourchier prom; S B Long G A French, M W J Edye and E F J Blakeney to complete establishment. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—A Amey vice G M V Hunt; K Macdonald vice S S Long; R O Burne vice G A French; C D Christopher vice M W J Edye; F S Atkinson vice E F J Blakeney. The undermentioned officers are transferred on probation as second lieuts:—Lieuts W Taylor 7th Dragoon Guards; C H Fanshawe the Royal Scots Lothian Regt; Second Lieut Percy G P Lea the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt; Lieuts N G Anderson, the Royal Sussex Regt; R P S Elderton the Buffs East Kent Regt; Second Lieut Trevor I N Mears the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col E H Fenn C I E, is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt J A Murison resigns his commission.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

VIENNA, April 26 (*Reuter*).—This morning's newspapers generally agree in stating that at yesterday's sitting of the Austro-Hungarian Customs and Commercial Conference no definite resolution was arrived at concerning the Indian Countervailing Duty on bounty-fed sugar which formed the subject of discussion, and that the proposal for the partial abolition of the Austro-Hungarian export bounties was shelved for the present.

Lord Stanmore presided over a dinner of the West India Club given to welcome Sir Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., and Sir Nevile Lubbock on their return from the West Indies. There were present, with others, Sir Nevile Lubbock, Sir Edward Wingfield, General Sir Henry Norman, Lord Ampthill, Colonel Milward, M.P., Sir M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., Sir Cavendish Boyle, Mr. A. N. Lubbock, Mr. Algernon Aspinall (hon. secretary), and the Hon. A. C. Ponsonby.

After the loyal toasts the Chairman proposed "The Guests of the Evening."

Sir Cuthbert Quilter, in acknowledgment, said that he felt disappointed that the owners of sugar estates had not fully appreciated the efforts of the Colonial Secretary and others to bring about a better factory system for the production of sugar. The system of central factories might be profitably established for the economical production of sugar. It took seven years to mature the satisfactory growth of cocoa. French experience in Martinique and Guadeloupe had shown that grave danger lay in the undue extension of peasant ownership. But a system of central factories might do great good. An improved communication, both by steamship and telegraph, was one of the first necessities, and unfortunately the telegraphic rates were prohibitive. Greater cohesion between the islands was absolutely necessary. He had left England strongly opposed to coolie labour; but he had thoroughly changed his view, and he was disposed to regard coolie labour as necessary and beneficial. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Nevile Lubbock also replied, and said that proprietors ought not to expect too much from the Government. A Micawber policy would fail, and the proprietors ought to exert themselves to establish central factories. Outside capital must be attracted. If the Government offered free trade to countries willing to abandon the bounty system the problem might be solved. But France held out in opposition. France, however, might be brought into line by firmness and a clear statement of our willingness to admit to our home and colonial markets all sugars on equal terms. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain had done much to stimulate interest in the West Indies. He had put their case before the country, and he trusted and believed that the Colonial Secretary would see his labours result in a greatly improved condition of our West Indian colonies. (Cheers.)

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1898. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out less than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

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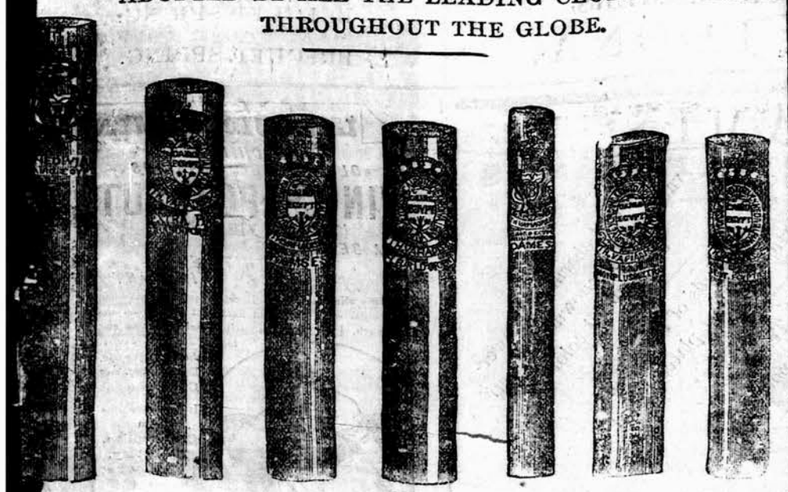

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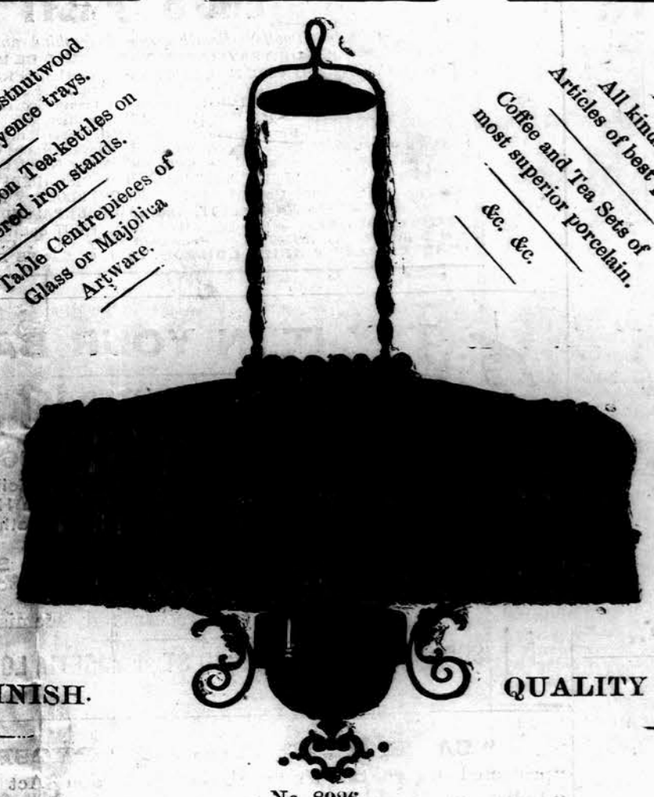

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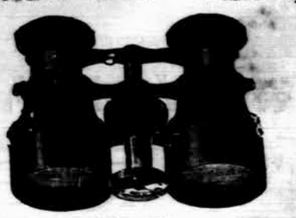

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